App. F. IX-4

Previous References

1916-17 (Legis)

File No. 52-16

Serial Nos. 1 to 8

Later References

108

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Serial Nos. 8

Part ~~B for~~ A (manuscript)

SUBJECT

The Mysore Petroleum Regulation. I of 1923

Jany 1923

916-17

File no S 2 of 1916-17

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore

Proceedings of the Judicial and Revenue Secretariat

(Judicial and Legislative (Legislation))

Vol 2337

January 1923

A collection of serials nos 1 – 8.

The Mysore Petroleum Regulation

Table of contents.

Serial number of file	Number and date of letter and contents	Reference / Page in Proceedings
1.	From the District Magistrate, Bangalore. No: DDis 903 / 10-4-1917 Recommends the introduction of the Indian Petroleum Act in Mysore to control the storing thereof.	
2.	To the Director Department of Mines and Geology. Letter no / 6127 / 9-9-1917 Enquires whether a Regn ~~as suggested~~ in the matter as suggested by the Dist Bangalore is necessary.	
3.	From the Chief Inspector of Mines. Letter no 505 / 8-12-1919. Forwards a note from the Inspector of Explosives pointing out the necessity for the introduction of the Indian Petroleum Act in Mysore.	

4. From The Director Department of Mines and Geology. Letter no 119 dt 5.3.1920.

States that he agrees with the views of the Inspector of Explosives that the introduction of a Regulation is desirable and necessary

5. From

The Hg Chief Inspector of mines in mysore Letter no 335 dt $2\frac{10}{20}$.

Forwards statements of Imports of Petroleum products and urges the necessity for the introduction of suitable legislation to regulate and control the possession and transport of Petroleum Products

6. Notn. no 1 Le. dt 5.7.21.

Publishes the Petroleum Bill with the statement of objects and Reasons.

7. To

The Professor of Chemistry, central College Bangalore

Letter no $\frac{302}{Le.}$ dt 9-1-22

Enquires the names of substances that may be brought under the definition of 'Petroleum' etc.

7(a) (1) The Professor of Physics, Central College
(2) The Chemical Examiner to Govt
Letter no 3034/2E & 9.1.22
Forwards a copy of the Bill and requests
that the schedule to the Bill re. the
testing may be examined

7(b) From
The Professor of Chemistry Central College
Letter no 762 & 16-3-1922

Suggests certain modifications in section
2(a) of the Petroleum Bill.

7(c) From
The Director of Public Health Institute
Letter no 1041 & 20.4.22

States that no modifications are
necessary and that a fee of Rs 5/-
may be charged for testing and Rs 10/-
for comparing any apparatus with
the model test apparatus

(7d) From
Professor of Physics Letter & 7/5/22
Central College.
States that it is not necessary to make
any alterations

7(e) Govt no 108-2E & 30.8.22
Forwards the report of the Select Committee
on the Bill to control and regulate the
importation, possession and transport of Petroleum
and other substances.

(f) Govt no 6075 & 26-1-23.
Publishes the Regulation to control and
regulate the importation etc of Petroleum
and other substances

2234

G. R. S. 11] 1916-17

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Legis)

NOTES.

File No. 52-16

FILE HEADING.

Introduction of the Indian Petroleum Act into Mysore

From

The Dt. Magistrate, Bangalore Dt.

No. D.Dis.903 Dated 10/4/17 Received 12/4/17

Diary No. 2234	Enclos. one Spare Copies.	Serial No. 1

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

Recommends the introduction of the Indian Petroleum Act into Mysore so as to control the storing

NOTES AND ORDERS.

1) Submit. May a dozen spare copies of the Act be got so as to frame the Bill and for use in the Legis. Cl. & in connection therewith. A draft to Messrs R. Cambray & Co, Calcutta is put up.

2. Issue as recommended with a spare copy of the Act

Yes. Is no letter from us mentioning the number? Why was there a delay of 1/4 months in

NOTES First Sheet 21/4/17

24/4

D 1233—GPB—60,000—1-12-16—S.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Legis File No. 52 of 1916

Serial No.	
2	To/ The Supdt Govt Printing India, Calcutta No J 630 Dy 22-8-1917 Request to Supply per V. P. P. 12 Copies of the Indian Petroleum Act 1899, with all the later amendments [illegible]
3.	From. The Supdt Govt Printing India Calcutta D/31-8-1 Advise informs the despatch of the book
4)	Subm. with a copy of the Act as directed in para 2
	12/9/17
	Resubmitted for orders as to whether the legislation suggested by the D Magte, Bangalore is necessary and whether a Bill may be framed. The former point has, it seems, to be decided in the administrative branch
	27/5/19
7)	Brief Legislative action in the matter has been suggested by the Dist Magte. Bangalore in the P. W. D. This may, if approved be reported to the Rev. Dept. for favour of considering the necessity for the legislation
	12/8/19

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

2234

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Legs File No. 52 of 1916.

Serial No.

(2) In favour of immediate
14/8/19
M. G.)
9/ Submitted. May perhaps be referred to the Office B. which works up cases of mica etc.
14/8/19
(3) It seems desirable to have a Petroleum Act in Mysore.
(4) The Director Mines & Geology may also be consulted if not
Prot. Branch) 14/8/19

Sealed.

(5) Before legislation is undertaken it is usual for the administrative branch concerned to obtain the orders of Govt. in the matter. This has not been done in the present instance. Kind reference is also invited to the note of 25-4-18 in the file linked up hereto. If approved this may be referred back to the Sec. D Branch for necessary action.

(6) In favour of suggested action
14/8/19
AKA 1918
M. G.)

for Rec'r

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

R. S. III-2,

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Legn File No. 52 of 1916-17

5684

416-6 M D

14

Serial No.

4069

DIARY NO. ...

-19

14) Submitted with reference paragraph (10) above

15) 26.8.19 (11) Dft asking Dir. Geology whether he considers a Petroleum act necy.

Mr. Peel

Remarks 27/8/19

8) Draft sent for approval or other orders

MV 30/8/19

Mr. Peel

Remarks 30/8

Dft. Memo

1596-19

1.9.19

(9) Draft approved

Peel (P. Rajaratnam)

2.9.19

M (C.S. Balasundaram Esqr.)

(10) 18 Dorel

Mr. Venkatasubbayyar

3/9

4 To. The Dir: Depts of mines and geology.

Letter no 6127 dt 9/9/19

Forwards a copy of letter from the Dt magistrate of Tanjore together with its enclosure: Re laws for the proper storage and sale of petroleum in the State and enquires whether a regulation in the matter is necessary

NOTE—Contn. sheet

(5

3684

G. R. S. III-2

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Legs File No. 52 of 1916/17

Serial No.	
	From
5	The Dir: Depts of Mines and Geology Letter no 782 dated 12-9-19 With reference to the above request a copy of the Indian Petroleum Act for reference and also statistics if any of the amount of petroleum products imported into the State.
8	19 The Legislature Branch have got 12 copies of the Indian Petroleum Act and they may be requested to put up one copy for being sent to the Director.
	20 As regards the statistics of the amount of Petroleum products imported into the State the T and C section of the Secretariat may be requested to put up any information if available as they deal with the returns of the Railborne trade.
	Submitted for orders
	15-9-19 Sd 21 Send a copy of the Act and ask him to let the info about quantity of petrol the Dir Dc
	Submitted with a draft. The copy already in the file is proposed to be sent
	18-9-19 Sd

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

9080
5684

6

General and Revenue Secretariat. Genl Gopl File No. 52 of 1916-14

Serial No.	
	Do
6	The Director of mines and Geology Letter no 4 8147 d 27-9-19 Forwards a copy of the Petroleum Act and states that statistics of the amount of petroleum products imported into the Chase may be had from the Dept of Industries & Commerce
7	From the same office No 1328 d 14-11-19 Requests that a copy of the Govt of India Rules under the Indian Petroleum Act may be sent to him. All protection Branch may be requested to kindly furnish a copy of the rules if available. A draft to the Superintendent, Govt Printing, Calcutta to supply copies of rules is also submitted for orders. Ans 21-11-19. 25 For favour of putting up a copy of the rules if available for the use of the Director returned Sec 24/11
	Protection Branch. 26 The rules are contained in Vol III of "Statutory orders & Rules 1915" edition and the work has been put up in another file which is before the Ch Sec Sec 29/11, Ans 3/12 To the M-D Branch)

Secy 24/11

NOTE—Conta. sheet.

WD A 1789—GPR—60,000—20.3.18—S.

9030
5684

G. R. S. III-2.

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Gol File No. of 191

Serial No.

Submitted
Asst. Sy
3-12-19.

27 Issue of Govt Printing Supdt Calcutta
Yrs
9/12

To
28 Librarian. G Rs Libs
for issue & return
by 12/12/19

To the Superintendent, Govt Printing, Calcutta.
G 13914 A 18-12-19

Requests that two copies of the rules under the Indian Petroleum Act may be supplied

From the Chief Inspector of Mines in Mysore
No 505 of 8-12-19
Submits for orders a copy of letter from the Inspector of Explosives together with a copy of his note on the introduction of a Petroleum Act in the State.

29 Mr Kneale has asked that a copy of the Rules under the Indian Petroleum Act may be obtained & sent to him in order to furnish his opinion on the necessity of introducing similar legislation in the State. The Superintendent, Govt Printing, Calcutta has been asked to send copy of the rules, the receipt of which is awaited.

Asst. by
18-12-19.

30. Please place this with these papers.
9/12

SECRETARIAT
IV
26 DEC 1919

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

11852
10578
9080

G. ..S. III-2.

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Geol File No. of 191

Serial No.

From the Superintendent, Govt Printing, Calcutta
No 12265B Dy 5-1-20.
States that copies of the rules under the Indian Petroleum Act are not available.
31 Submitted with reference to paragraphs 24 to 26 above. The Legislative Section may be requested to send the copy of the rules for the use of the Director and Return
AHS. 13-1-20. (Production Branch) 32 Yes. 15/1/20

33 Vol. III of the Gl. Statutory Rules & orders is put up. The rules are contained in pages 1486 — 1492.
16-1-20 (14. 49. 1Bv) 19/1

34 Submitted with a draft
AHS 27-1-20
35 Issue 31/1/20

To the Director Dept: of Mines.
G 17345 dated 28. 1. 1920
Forwards for reference and return a copy of Volume III of the Genl: Statutory Rules & orders refd: to above
from
The Director, Department of Mines & Geology.
Letter no 205 dt 7-2-1920
Returns the book forwarded with the above

IV
Depts:
JAN 1920

NOTE.—Contn. sheet.

1370

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Geol File No. of 191

Serial No.

To
The Legislative section for kind acknowledging the receipt of the copy of the general Statutory Rules and orders of Govt of India Vol III.

11.2.20
Read Notified
11/2

said states that it does not contain the Rules under the Indian Petroleum Act but merely certain additions thereto and requests that a copy of the most recent rules under the Act amended upto date

3 The Supt Govt Printing India has stated that copies of Rules under the Petroleum Act are not available.

Submitted for orders

10.2.20 37 May the Revd be requested to obtain for the Durbar a copy of the Rules.

11/2/20 38

Please ascertain from a reference to the Catalogue of Govt publications available in the Translation section whether the Rules have been framed under the Petroleum Act in any of the Presidency towns

Asst Superintendent 11/2/20.

39
Submitted with a draft as directed

12.2.20 40 Issue

Asst Superintendent 13/2/20.

Issued = 1882 G D 16.2.20

To the Director, Dept of Mines & Geology
as Special duty
Cr 1882 G 16-2-20.

States that copies of the rules in question are available with the Supdt, Govt Press Madras & requests that the same may be obtained

.....

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GOVT. OF INDIA SECRETARIAT
RECEIVED
19 FEB 1920
Sub A

15398
13756
11852

G. R. S.-III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Ger File No. 70 of 1919-20.

Serial No.

The Director, Dept. of Mines & Geology
at Kharsia
No. 119 dt. 5-3-20.

Forwards the note of the Inspector of Explosives regarding the question of introducing regulations for the storage & sale of petroleum in the States that he generally agrees with the views of the Inspector of Explosives and that the rules issued by the Govt of Madhya Pradesh with necessary modifications (requests that a copy of the Indian Petroleum Act (VIII of 1899) may be supplied to him.

Submitted with reference to paragraphs 10-11 above. If appeared a copy of the Indian Petroleum Act will be obtained from the Protection Branch & sent to the Director. Twelve copies of the Act have been obtained & 11 copies retained in that Branch (vide page of the notes).

AHS 13-3-20.

42
Yes.
DCS 15/3/20.

43.
The Protection Branch is requested to kindly send a copy of the Act referred to above for being sent to the Director for his use.

AHS 27-3-20.

A copy of the Act is sent

27/3-20 MHDBr

45 27/3
Submitted into a draft
AHS 27-3-20.

Protection Branch was requested to supply a copy of the Act on 18-3-20. The Act was found in the Library & the Director was requested to send it same on 22-3-20.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

15358

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Genl File No. of 191

Serial No.

ISSUE & RESUBMIT.

4b

Issue & re-submit for further action in regard to the Petroleum Act & Rules thereunder.

DCS 29/3/20.

To The Director of Mines & Geology & in Special duty — No G 22737 & 3-4-20.

Forward a copy of the Indian Petroleum Act VIII of 1899.

47

Recirculated as desired.

CMS 3-4-20. Of the suggestion of Dr. Smeeth about the introduction of the Indian Petroleum Act into Mysore and the framing of Rules thereunder on the model of those in force in the C. & M. Station and Madras meets with approval, he will be asked to send up drafts of both the Act & the Rules for necessary action. The Rules could be taken up only after the passing of the Act into law.

1st Member) DCS Balaraman 5/4/20.

12 49 Secretariat / The Legislative Secretariat

L (A R Banerji) 7.4.20

13 Legislative Section) DCS Narasayya 7/4/20.

Subd forwarded 50

7/4 14 Mysore Pub up a Off Bill

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Gro File No. of 191

Serial No.

as the lines of the Irish and Scotch latest amendments thereto, together with D.O. letter to the Director of Mines & Geology (Surveys) for his remarks.

D. Mahadevappa
11/11/--

Subject.

1st ~~Before the~~ for making alterations in the British India Act to suit our purposes instructions are solicited on the following points.

(1) Preamble: The British Act consolidates and amends the law ~~previously~~ existing in the matter whereas ~~the~~ fresh legislation has to be enacted here if approved the preamble will be altered as follows "Whereas it is expedient to provide for the control and regulation of the importation etc"

(2) S. 2 Proviso:— Since there is no ~~port~~ seaport in Mysore State, reference to "petroleum on board a

63
Yes
D. M.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

Serial No.

ship and the declaration by the master of a ship or the consignee of the cargo": seems to be unnecessary

64 Yes D. M.

If the portion is to be removed the proviso will stand thus:—

"Provided that, when all or any of the petroleum in the possession of a dealer is declared by the dealer to be of one uniform quality the petroleum shall not be deemed dangerous etc."

53 (3) S. 2 (c) For the sense reason given in the above para the words "by sea" seem to be unnecessary and the definition of a "ship" given in S. 2 (f) seems also unnecessary.

65 Yes D. M.

54 (4) S. 3 (2) provides for the control of the transport of petroleum from one province to another within British India. Sub-section seems therefore unnecessary for our purpose

66 Yes D. M.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

Serial No. 55

(5) S. 8 gives power to the Govt. of Kl. in council to frame rules in respect of the grant of licenses for the transport of petroleum from one province to another. This power is unnecessary here & the section may perhaps be deleted

67 yes

56

(6) S. 9 (2) (a) & (b) For the reason that there will be no transport of petroleum by water in the State, these provisions seem unnecessary

68 yes

do

do. In sub clause (c). The power here perhaps to be reserved only with respect to the determination of places where petroleum may be stored.

69 yes

57

(7) S. 9 (2) sub clauses (d) to (g). It is not clear whether testing of samples etc is required only in cases of petroleum on the board of a Ship. Or not

Serial No.

seems to be the object as seen from the rules framed by the several provinces. Rules under these clauses have been framed only by such provinces as have ports within them. There are no such rules made by the Central provinces. (vide ~~paragraph 15 of~~ Appendix C & D in the annual book-up). It is therefore a point for ~~not~~ consideration if these clauses may be omitted. Power to frame rules in respect of testing of petroleum in premises where it is stored is provided for in sub clause (2)

70 may be omitted

It is also a point for consideration whether provision has to be made for the testing of samples drawn from tanks before removal from there. Such a provision is perhaps necessary to

71

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

Serial No.

give effect to the provisions in S. 10. But so if it is considered unnecessary S. 10 also may have to be omitted For this connection it may be pointed out that provision is made in SS. 12, 13 & 14 for the testing of samples of petroleum with dealers & for the issue of certificate.

17/59 The Director of Geology has already stated in his letter of the 5th March 1920 that "we do not require to provide rules or licenses for importation or for transport by water." So he has also been sent a copy of the British Burma Act for reference

Submitted for orders

86 19/7 19/61 The Director may perhaps be consulted unofficially on the above points and also in regard to the other portions of the bill

Apr 3/22

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

90 25 15

17

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Legs File No. 52 of 1916

Serial No.	
19	62 Make the marginal remarks. After the Draft Bill is thus typed, it may be sent to the Dirn of Mines. Make preparations for Draft Bill D. Mahadevappa 31/8/20
	From the Chief Inspector of Mines No 335 of 2-10-20 in Mysore. Furnishes statements of imports of petroleum products & urges early legislation for their regulation & control
20	738 Mbo. with a draft bill as directed.
	86 74 The necessary corrections & alterations 1/11/20 have been made in a copy of the Salt & Excise Act, it seems unnecessary to get the Bill typed. 4/12/1920.
U.O No 32 of 20-21. 7-12-20.	75 Draft Bill forwarded to the Director, Dept of Mines & Geology with compliments for favour of remarks & O. Mahadevappa For Rev. Secretary to Govt 6/12/20
21	The various amendments to the Indian Act

G. R. S. III-2)

9825 9825 4) 18

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No of 191

Serial No.

3

9 DEC 1920

as shown in the Draft Bill appear to be suitable and do not call for further comment. I have made a few formal corrections as in pencil. The papers are returned to Hon. Secretary with Compliments.

E. 11.20

Letter No. 680 8.12.20

497 Draft Bill sent for perusal with the remarks of the Director of Geology. After perusal it will be forwarded to the M. D. Section for further action if any

Rev: Secy

III Member 29/12

Mr Kanagatnesam 30/12

Secretary 30.12.20

3832 29.12.20

Dept. 1921

Rev. Secy 24/78 29.12.20

Secretary 2/1/21

26

M.D. Br:

27 Submitted for kind perusal, after which this file will be returned to the Legislative Section for favour of further action.

5-1-21 (1st Member) Secy 6/1/21

Legis Br.) 6/1/21

149 6/1

NOTE—Contb. sheet.

11/1/21 Legis 12/1

G. R S. III-2]

9025

9

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. | of 19.

Serial No.

2 Subd. with a statement of Objects & Reasons & Being a legislative measure it is a Council matter

8/2 15/1/21 28/1/21 To Subd with a statement of O. & R. for approb.

D Mahadeva 2/2/21

4449 8/2/21 III Member. To approve

(illegible) 5/2/21

(B Rameswaramiah) 5/2/21

To for Trans Subs & Rai Sewa

(P Mahadevappa) D. 9/2

Council Matter

Revised

Dewan).

(B Rameswaramiah) 17.2.21

D

To Copies. may be circulated

(M. Kantharajurs) 16-3-21

To Chief Secy cirts Amptr

17.3.21

CS 22/3/21 B Rameswaramiah

D Mahadeva 8/3/21

To Council Section. Circulate.

(K Matthan) 8/3/21

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

DEWAN'S OFFICE.
Recd. on FEB 18 1921
Reg. No. 5437

20

(For Disposal at a Meeting)

No. C. 560
1920-21

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Council Matter.

SUBJECT.

(Clause ii of the Schedule.)

Introduction of a Bill governing the storage and sale of petroleum in Mysore.

CIRCULATED TO THE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

By Order,

30th March 1921. Offg. *Chief Secretary to Government.*

Extraordinary Member of Council. 5.4.21.

First Member of Council. 31

5008-19 1-4-21 **Second Member of Council.** 2-4-21

Third Member of Council. 4/4.

36 21

Extract from the Proceedings of the 564th *Meeting of the Council of His Highness the Maharaja, held at Bangalore on the* 14th April 1921. *xx*.

---

37 361. Subject. - Clause 11 of the Schedule.

Introduction of a Bill governing the Storage and Sale of petroleum in Mysore.

Opinion of the Council.

37 The draft bill may be introduced in the Legislative Council.

(Sd.) M. Kantaraj Urs,
Dewan of Mysore.

"EXTRACT"

Chief Secretary to Government.

WD 433—GPB—1,000—1-9-20

C 560.

9025

22

G. R. S. III-2

General and Revenue Secretariat.	File No.	of 19

*23. As soon as circulation is complete and the opinion of the Council is recorded, the file will be forwarded to the Secretary in the Department concerned for transmission if need be to the Financial Secretary under Standing Orders and for submission to the Dewan or Member in charge.

38 Extract from the Proceedings of the Council is put up.

Forwarded with compliments to the Secretary to Government ... in the Revenue Deptt. under *Rule 23 of the Subsidiary Rules of Council Business.

By Order,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Recd 18/4/21

39 Submitted for orders of H.E. the Member-in-Charge.

(P. Ramaswamy) 18/4/21.

40 Mano cust upto 20.7.4.

D.S.R.

Lepr 18/4 D.S.R.

D.T.R. Submd

Mano cust upto 20.7.4. typed

D. 20/4

Typed D.T.R. Submd

D. 20/4

Dy submd with cust upto 20.7.4

3rd Member

(Mrs Muthulakshmi) 21/4

6863 21/4/21

DEPUTY OFFICE.
Recd. on APR 26 1921
Reg. No. 6732

Dewan.

(Mrs Muthulakshmi) 24/4

(Mrs Muthulakshmi) 22/4

(P. Ramaswamy) 26.4.21

NOTE.—Cotn. Sheet.

WD—307—GPB—1,000—18-8-19

Final Note by the Third Member of Council.

Subject:-

Introduction of a Bill to regulate the storage and sale of petroleum in Mysore.

---

46 The District Magistrate of Bangalore suggested, in April 1917, the desirability of framing suitable laws to control the storage and sale of petroleum in the State as the use of petrol could not be brought under the provisions of the Mysore Explosives Regulation, 1888.

47 2. The Director of Mines and Geology, who was consulted in the matter considered it expedient to introduce an enactment in Mysore similar to the Indian Petroleum Act of 1899. Considering the rapid increase in the import of petroleum and its products into the State, it is highly desirable that power should be taken by means of a legislative measure to control the use and storage of petroleum and its products.

D 48 3. A draft Bill was accordingly prepared on the lines of the Indian Petroleum Act of 1899 and was considered in Council. The Council are of opinion that the Bill may be introduced into the Legislative Council.

Page 21 of office Notes

49 The opinion of the Council may be graciously approved.

MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

25th April 1921.

Submitted to His Highness

I submit herewith a Final Note by the....Third.... ..
Member of Council on the subject of.....introducing....
a Bill to regulate the storage and sale of petro-
...leum in Mysore,.....-.....-....
for His Highness' gracious approval.

Dewan.

27-4-1921

25

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja.

Subject.

Introduction of a Bill to control the storage and sale of petroleum in Mysore.

1133

57 ***Order.***

~~KRM~~

29/4/21

S L C-G

(Mantaraj Urs)

30-4-21

C 560

9025

26.

R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.	File No.	of 19

Serial No.

(*)

31. All urgent or confidential files returned with His Highness' orders may, in the absence of instructions or indications to the contrary, be ordinarily circulated to the Members of Council for perusal after the issue of orders.

33. The Secretaries concerned should see that orders in the cases referred to above are issued at once and that the files are returned immediately after to the Chief Secretary for circulation to the Members.

34. In all other cases, the files will first be circulated to the Members of Council at headquarters and then sent to the Secretariat concerned for the issue of orders.

5-5 Circulated to the Members of Council for perusal of His Highness' orders ~~before~~ / after issue of orders. (*Vide* Rules 31, 33 and 34 of the Subsidiary Rules for the conduct of business of Council in the Manual of Council Rules and Procedu

Chief Secretary to Govt.

2.5.21 Through the Secretary to Government,
.....Revenue.....Department.

5-4 FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL

4/5 (A Subbarayan)

5-7 SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL not at Hd. Qrs.

5-6 THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL. 3/5 (Mutthuranga Mudaliar)

6204/2.5.21

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

D. 14/5/21 Manuscript in Rev. Secy. with Compliments
further action by Dirts. (A Matthen) Secy
(A Ramaswamy) 5-5-21

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Legis File No. 92 of 1924.

Serial No.

Secy.

57 As the present Bill does not appear any pre-Constitution legislation, copy of the Bill has to be sent to the Resy only after publication. The Bill, if approved, will be included in the Agenda for the next meeting of the Council

SSC 18/5/24 SSC

60 The myravattu of 1913 + copy of G.O. regarding the Residency Procedure may be put up.

D. M. 16/5.

Legis 16/5

Secy. with a copy of the Treaty & the G.O

H. S

H. K

SSC 17/5 SSC

60 The Bill may perhaps be included in the Agenda for the June meeting of the L.C.

61 According to the procedure laid down in the G.O. of 17.11.1920 (Ho. & Ko.), a copy of the Bill has to be sent to the Residency

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. | of 19 .

Serial No.

after publication in the Gazette.

Revised) hm (D Ramanathan) D. Mahadeva 17/5.

2nd Member 63 hm (Post Umuga Thesun) D. m 17/5

17/5 hm (D. Ramanathan)

Please include with Agenda of the next meeting

D. Mahadeva 19/5.

6495/18/5/21

DEWAN'S OFFICE.
Recd. on MAY 19 1921
Reg. No. 7221.

Dewan)

On leave (Mahadeva 2nd)

20.5.21 hm 65 Please include for the next meeting of the L.C.

(D Ramanathan) D. Mahadeva 21/5.

(150 Ramanathan)

3011/5

66 Leave to introduce the Bill was granted on the 23rd June 1921 subject to a decision publishing the Bill

Ele 24/6/21 67 Please examine the Bill and make report

Noor 28/6

D. Mahadeva

Issued L.C 9 5/7/21

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. III-2.

9025

29

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. | of 19

Serial No.

19 Ruled. The Bill is to be read & referred to a Select committee at the meeting of the Leg. on the 15th

20 The members of the S.C. hence now to be decided upon.

The following members may form the Select Committee

(1) The Secretary to Government
(2) Mr Matthan
(3) The Govt. Advocate.
(4) Mr M. Ramachandra Rau
(5) " A Venkataramia.
(6) " N.S. Nanjundia
(7) " Ananthia Chetty
(8) " C.S. Balasundaram Ayy

are also two non-members, having knowledge of the oil-business may be called in.

2nd member (C Madhavan) Cary 11.11.24

Seen

(P Rajagopalachari) 14.11.24

Cary 14.11

(illegible)

7/11/24

11/11/24

2776-259
12.11.24

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

F. R. S. III-2]

1772

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. | of 19

Serial No.

157

78 At the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 15th the Bill was read & referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following members:—

1) The Member
2) Mr. Cadambi
3) Mr. Matthew
4) " Upendralal Mukherjee
5) " Annamalai Setty
6) " Sudder Kalewar &
7) The Govt. Advocate.

77 orders are now solicited as regards the date of the meeting

88 17/11/21 17/11

79 submitted for favour of fixing a date for the Select Committee meeting

2nd member (Chadwick) 17.11.21

75 Same date ~~in December~~ the ~~second~~ third week of Dec next may be fixed preferably a Wednesday or a Saturday, hour being 3 p.m. The Ch. Elect. Engr. should be consulted as an Expert ~~may~~ may be asked to be present.

Peel (Reg. Secretary) 19.11.24

Please find out a suitable date, as per order above & fix it up in consultation with the Personal Asstt of the member. Then we may invite the Ch. Elec. Engineer. cag/ 21.11.24.

2886-S-1

18.11.24.

Second Member's Orders:

Saturday, 17th Dec. may be fixed for the Select Committee to meet.

MSR 22.11.24

NOTE.—Contn. sheet.

~~1771~~ 2233 31
g

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Log File No. 52 of 1916.

Serial No.

77 Sent out a draft notice of which to the members & a draft to the Chief Electrical Engineer inviting him for the meeting

86
24/11/21

78 Issued accordingly 24.11

79 Bill considered & certain amendts proposed & the Select Committee, at 21.12.21. Meanwhile drafts to the Professors of Physics & Chemistry; enclose copies of the bill, and invite their attention to sec (2) (a). and request them to give a list of substances falling under the category, as brought to light after the Act was passed & request them to note the flash points also. the test apparatus may perhaps meanwhile be examined.

Ch. Sr. also.

Cashier 23/12

80 Sent out a/cs to Professors of Physics & Chemistry & to the Chemical Examiner & Govt.

Ch. Sr. 29/12/21

81 Drafts for favour of approval.

2nd Member

Cashier 29.12

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

970

G. R. S. III-2)

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. 2252 35-5-22 | of 19

Serial No.

35-5-22-9
3.1.22

Draft is approved
Reed (P Rajamundaram)
4.1.22
Sd/ (J Hingamirpet)

Issued 302 & 303-4 of 9-1-22
L.C L.C

The information called for has not yet been received. Write with a draft reminder
Sd 17/2/22 SEK
Issue.
Sd
18/2

84 The opinion of the Professor of Chemistry has been received.
Write with a draft reminder to the others.
Done
Sd
30/3
Sd 28/2
30/3

J.K.S. Issued 4 & 9-60 of 17/4/22
L.C

85 The opinion of Chemical Examiner has been received. He considers that ~~no~~ the schedule requires no modification suggested by

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. III-2

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. of 19

Serial No.

fee of Rs 5/- for testing petroleum
& a fee of Rs 10/- for comparing
any test apparatus with the
model

The opinion of the Professor
of Physics may be awaited.
Remainder has issued on the 17th

Sd
22/4

Submr.
Mr. Venkatesa Aiyar the
acting professor of physics
has promised to send his
opinion by the 30th inst
(vide his letter put up)

Submr reply
Sd
24/4/22

Sd
25/4

26 APR 1922
JUDICIAL BRANCH.

Mr. Venkatesa Aiyar has
since forwarded his opinion
& considers that the schedule
requires no change; so do
the Professor of Chemistry
the Chemical examiner &
Govt.

Sd The Professor of Chemis

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

Serial No.

71 Cr

Suggest certain alternations in clause 2(a). The first change relates only to a printing mistake & need not be inserted in the S.C report in the 2nd change the word "Petroleum" seems redundant as in the sub-clause it is Petroleum that is defined.

No, "Petroleum Ether" is a compound word, meaning a particular substance

cashani

Yes. That was the understanding on which the proposals were addressed.

cashani 9.5

8) It is for orders if the other alternations may be adopted.

9) The chemical examiner's suggestion about fees is to be provided for in the rules.

10) After orders a draft S-C report will be put up

SC 1/5/21 SRB

91 Draft report may be put up

cashani 1.5.21

92 Submitted with a draft report of the S.C. This all right. May type & put up.

SC 1/7/21

cashani 8-7-...

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

Lalit 1921

1223

35

G. R. S. III-2,

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Legs File No. 5-2 of 1916.

Serial No.

Rebd with a typed copy of the Select-Committee Report on the Petroleum Bill

Secy 11.7.22 Apr 13/7

93 Submitted for approval (1st member)

Capt 14.7.22

662-125 / 19.7.22

94 approved (Rao Bahadur P Raghavendra Rao)

Secy 21.2.22

1.95 (B Venkatarao) 21.7.22

Capt 21.7.22

Legs 21/7

Draft forwarding copies of draft S.C Report for the approval of the members of the S.C is subd for approval

Secy 22.7.22 Apr 22/7

95 Issue.

Capt 24.7

To Issued No 44-49 / L.C dated 27/29.7.22

S. Cadambi Esq, Ba, L.C.E.

K. Madhava Esq absent & NFD copy

K. Shankara Narayana Rao Esq

H. Venkatasubbiah Esq

M. Ananthaiah Setty Esq

B. Abdur Rahman Esq

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. III-21

General and Revenue Secretariat.

1079 P 782 P 955 P

Legr. File No. 5-2 of 1916.

Serial No.

Letter dated 31.7.22
From Mr Venkatramulu
Returns the S.C. Report on the Petroleum Bill duly approved
-do- from the Chief Engineer
-do- from Mr Ananthasubbaiah
Recess & Shankaranarayanarao & Abdur Rahman have not returned the S.C. report with their approval.
draft reminder submitted

Issue
cwg
2/8

Bow
14.8.22
AM
14/8

Issued S.C. 96-97; 16.8.22
Letter No 91 dt 14.8.22.
From Mr V. Shankaranarayanarao.
Returns the draft S.C. Report
Mr B. Abdur Rahman has not returned the draft S.C. Report as yet with his approval.
may another reminder be sent & draft kept for ready

Bow
21.8.22
AM
21/8

Issue
cwg
21/8

Mr Abdur Rahman has returned the draft S.C. Report approved
draft publishing the report is submitted as there are no remarks by any member.

Bow
23.8.22
AM
24/8

There is a direction not to republish the Bill. Why not this the report then?

cwg
25/8

Published
28/8.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

1079 37

General and Revenue Secretariat. | dgs File No. P 52 of 1916.

Serial No.	
	d.c 108, dated 30.8.22
	To the Compiler, Rangoon Gazette
	Publishes the Select Committee Report on the Rangoon Petroleum Bill.
	Spare Copies of Reports of the Select Committee have been received. Draft forwarding them to members for information is put up in the linked file re the Identification of Prisoners etc
	Sd/ 5.10.22
96	A copy of the Bill as finally passed is put up. Sd/ 25/10/22
	Sd/ 27/10/22
	Submitted with a D.F. for 1st member. Sd/ (J. Bhagat for) 22/12/22
5178-670 27.12.22.	97 D.F. II approved. It is another unfortunate that the modifications proposed by the Select Com. were thrown out by the L.C. at its meeting on the 18th inst. Sd/ (P Rajagopalan) 28.12.22
98	Submission note is put up Sd/ (J Bhagat for) Secretary. Sd/ 28/12/22
	Dewan Sd/ (A R Dawnay) 29/12/22 (J Bhagat for)
	99 3/1 (3-1-23)

DEWAN'S OFFICE.
Recd. on JAN 2 1923
Reg. No. 3942.

38

Final Note by the First Member of Council.

Subject:—

Promulgation into law of the Mysore Petroleum Bill.

---

100 With the sanction of His Highness, the Mysore Petroleum Bill was introduced into the Legislative Council on the 27th June 1921. The Bill was read in Council and referred to a Select Committee on the 15th November 1921. The Select Committee's report was presented to the Council on the 18th December 1922. The recommendation of the Select Committee reducing the maximum quantity of dangerous petroleum, which can be transported without license, to 20 gallons and omitting clause 6 was opposed by the Council, and a motion that the original clauses 5 and 6 of the Bill might be retained was passed. The Bill, as thus amended, was afterwards passed.

101 2. The gracious sanction of His Highness is now solicited for promulgating the Bill into law.

P Rajeshwaradas
25.12.22
MEMBER OF ~~COUNCIL.~~

28th December 1922.

Submitted to His Highness.

I submit herewith a Final Note by the.....First.....

Member of Council on the subject of.....promulgation...

into Law of the Mysore Petroleum Bill

.....

for His Highness' gracious approval.

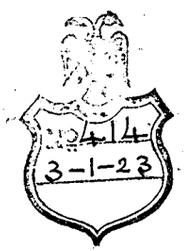
Dewan.

3 JAN 1923

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja

40

Subject.



Promulgation into law of the Mysore Petroleum Bill.

574

Order.

102

~~KRM~~

8/1/23

Log Genl secy

9 JAN 1923

General ~~and~~ Revenue Secretariat. Legs File No. 52 of 19 16

Serial No.

105 Subm. with a draft G.O. promulgating the Bill into law

(J Bhargava 8/1/23)

Sec 10/1/23 Asst 11/1

1st member 8 11/1/23

5764-448 15.1.23

106 Has it this issue with the approval of the Excise member?

Sec (P Raghavendra Rao) 16.1.23

107 For general report

Sec (G Narasimha Murthy) 17.1.23

4448 20/1/23

Excise member (Chintamani Venkata Rao) 18/1/23

21/1/23 Sec (J Bhargava) 19/1/23

109 Sec (J Bhargava) 21/1/23

8. To

The Compiler neg:

order no P 6075 of 26-1-23

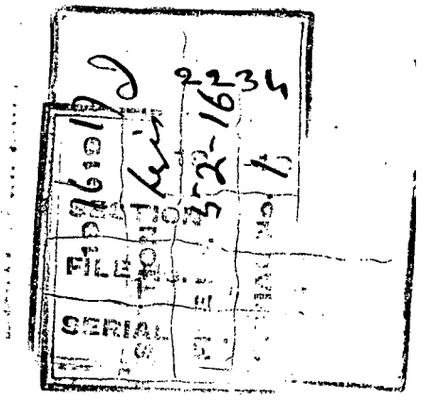
Orders that the Regulation to control and regulate the importation etc of petroleum and other substances which received the assent of H.H. the Maharaja on 8-1-1923 be published as Regn 1 of 1923 for general infn

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

Dis 903. Ex 1.8/10 4-27

S. Dis 903.
10/4/17

From Office of the District Magistrate,
Bangalore District,
Dated, Bangalore, 10th April 17.



From

Munamed Zahiruddin Mecci, Esq., B.A.,
District Magistrate,
Bangalore District;

To

D.M. Narasinga Rao, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
General Department.

Sir,

I have the honour to state that the Superintendent, P.W. Workshops and Stores, Bangalore, in his letter No.804 dated 27th March 1917 applied for license to store 500 gallons of "Petrol" for the use of Government Motar Cars. As I felt doubtful whether "Petrol" was classed as an explosive under the Explosives Regulation, I made a reference to the Chief Inspector of Explosives requesting instructions in the matter of granting the license applied for. The Inspector of Explosives being of the same opinion as myself has replied that "Petrol" does not come within the scope of the Explosives Regulation and that it is included in the Indian Petroleum Act which is not in force in Mysore. Copy of the reply received from him is enclosed for information.

2. As Petrol is said to be "Dangerous Petroleum" in the Indian Petroleum Act and as the indescriminate storing and dealing of Petrol may lead to serious accidents resulting in the loss of life and property, it is, I submit, desirable to make suitable laws for the proper storage and sale of Petroleum in all its forms in Mysore.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

District Magistrate.

D.V.R.

etter No. 2768 dated 5th April 1917 from the Inspector of Explosives in Mysore to the District Magistrate, Bangalore District.

In response to your letter No.JCR/W 327/16-17, dated 2nd April 1917, enquiring about the rules under which a license for the storage of petrol has to be granted, I have the honour to inform you that 'petrol' has not been classed as an explosive but it is included in the Indian Petroleum Act. Not Petroleum Act has yet been introduced into Mysore and I would suggest that a reference may be made to the General Secretary on the subject as I do not possess the Indian Act.

2. I may however mention for your information that 'petrol' is a "dangerous petroleum" and has to be stored in bulk with great care in gastight tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel receptacles each containing not more than 40 gallons or in ordinary airtight Petrol Drums each of 4 gallons capacity.

3. I regret I am not aware of any fee prescribed for such licenses if one is necessary, but I may inform you that no fees are charged on Government Explosives Magazines and Stores. The Municipal Bye-laws prescribed however the the necessity of obtaining a license granted by the President of the Municipal Council under Rules for Dangerous and Offensive trade within Municipal limits.

"C O P Y"

For District Magistrate,
Bangalore District.

D.V.R.2

G. R. S. VI—G/32]

SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to..... 4106

Section
File No. X
Serial No. 2

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT
( )
, *the* 191 .

Letter **No.** 4627 dtd 9-9-19

Date of issue..... 9/9

To

Signed by.....

The Director, Department of Mines and Geology

Please make copies of Maps S & T also

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith a copy of letter no D dis 9037 dtd 10-6-1919 from the District Magistrate, Bangalore together with its enclosure, stating that suitable laws for the proper storage and sale of ~~petrol~~ petroleum in all its forms may be made in Mysore and to request your ~~remarks~~ opinion as to the necessity for a Regulation in the matter within the State.

Recd. 2.9.19

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,

~~over.~~ for Chief Secy

DIARY NO. 10378

Letter No. 505
Encl. 2 wo

Office of the Chief Inspector of Mines
in Mysore,
Oorgaum, dated 8th December 1919.

15121

From

L. H. Beckwith, Esqr., A.R.S.M.,
Ag. Chief Inspector of Mines in Mysore,
OORGAUM.

To

C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, Esqr., B.A.,
Chief Secretary to Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
BANGALORE.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT
IV
MINOR Depts.
9 DEC 1919

Sir,

In reply to your letter No.11071, dated 17th November 1919, I have the honour to submit herewith for information and orders a copy of letter No.28 dated 29th November 1919 received from the Inspector of Explosives in Mysore together with a copy of his note on the introduction of a Petroleum Act in the State.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

L. H. Beckwith

Ag. Chief Inspector of Mines in Mysore

M.S.

Letter No.28 dated 29th November 1919, from the Inspector of Explosives in Mysore, to the Chief Inspector of Mines in Mysore.

----: oOo :----

With reference to your memo No.447 dated 19th November 1919, forwarding a copy of the Reminder from the Chief Secretary to Government, regarding the opinion called for on the introduction into Mysore of a Petroleum Act, I have the honour to inform you that the subject in question was referred to Dr. Smeeth when I was on privilege leave.

2. After my return to duty I was asked by Dr. Smeeth to look up the Indian Petroleum Act and submit a note for his information. After carefully studying the Indian Act and the circumstances that led to its introduction I drew up a note at the beginning of this month and submitted it to him immediately after his return from Calcutta.

3. He asked my note to be got typed and has asked the Chief Secretary to furnish him with a copy of the Rules under the Indian Petroleum Act to enable him to offer his opinion.

4. The Rules copy has not yet been received and the matter is pending Dr.Smeeth's disposal.

5. I will send you a copy of my note if you wish to deal and dispose of the question.

(Sgd) A. T. Setlur,
Inspector of Explosives in Mysore

"COPY"

AG. CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES
IN MYSORE.

MS.

Enclosure Code 3 45

Note on the introduction of Petroleum Act into Mysore.

The Indian Petroleum Act was first introduced in 1886 to regulate and control the possession and transport of petroleum and its liquid derivatives generally and in particular to exercise supervision and check on the importation of petroleum when there was very little of it produced in India.

Under the comprehensive word "Petroleum"are enlisted the varieties of liquids derived from petroleum and known by different trade names, all inflammable liquids made either from petroleum or its products or any bituminous substance and all viscous mixtures having any such liquid in their composition.

By the expression "Dangerous Petroleum" is meant all kinds of petroleum having flashing point below 76° Fahrenheit.

The Indian Petroleum Act of 1886 merely dealt with Petroleum and its liquid compounds. But later on very many dangerous illuminants and inflammable substances such as Carbide of Calcium, Acetylene &c. which began to be extensively used had to be brought under legislation in the interests of public safety.

Calcium carbide is a common illuminant but in itself is not inflammable although the gases generated are highly dangerous.

Therefore in 1899, the Indian Petroleum Act of 1886 had to be revised and confirmed and the Petroleum Act VIII of 1899 thus amended is at present in force all over British India.

In this, Sections 1 to 3, 25 and all provisions in so far as they relate to dangerous petroleum generally are applicable to the whole of British India and the rest of the

Act

Act to local areas Notified by Provincial Governments.

Rules framed under the provisions of this Act, with necessary local modifications, are in force in British India and in the Civil & Military Station of Bangalore as well as the possession and transportation of petroleum and other allied products are controlled by the set of Rules published by the Honourable the Resident in 1909.

It is therefore considered expedient to introduce the Act early into Mysore also and frame necessary rules thereunder with suitable modifications in the interests of public safety.

Another very good reason for the early introduction of the Petroleum Act into Mysore is, that of late (except during the period the great war lasted) crude and unrefined oil is readily obtained in the market at cheap rates and as a result of Industrial Development, refineries may be started with an idea of gain and it is but reasonable that some legislation should be introduced to govern such undertakings to avoid risk. Such refineries, obviously, are a source of danger to person and property and full provision should be made for skilled direction, supervision and control of such refineries. Also the transport of petroleum in pipes and other conduits, its bulk and non-bulk installations require expert supervision and control and rigid rules have to be framed and followed to avoid or minimize accidents.

Further, references are frequently made by District Magistrates and others to the Inspector of Explosives for advice regarding the precautions to be taken in the importation, possession, transport of petroleum, petrol and other allied products and acids which have not been classed as Explosives and so far, in the absence of any legislation or rules on the subject in the State, opinions have been furnished

with

with a good deal of reservation and it is of paramount importance that suitable Laws and Rules for guidance should be introduced.

Lastly, - the Petroleum Act and the Rules with slight modifications are promulgated and worked all over British India and possibly in many if not all the Native States and it is but fair that their benefits should be extended to and shared by the people of Mysore.

For all the reasons adduced above I consider the introduction of the Petroleum Act into Mysore as very essential to afford necessary protection and have control over petroleum and other allied products of a dangerous nature.

(Sd) A. T. Beeston

1st November 1919.
Bangalore.

Inspector of Explosives
in Mysore.

Copy

L. A. Beeston.

AG. CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES
IN MYSORE. 8-12-1919

D.M.G. 12].

No. 119 dated Bangalore, 5 March 1920

Encs: 2.

From

Dr. W. F. SMEETH, M.A., D.Sc., A.R.S.M., etc.,
Director, Department of Mines and Geology,
On Special duty, *Mysore State.*

To

C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, Esquire, B.A.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No.G.6127, dated 9th September 1919 and subsequent correspondence ending with your letter No.G.18824-Geol., dated 16th February 1920, regarding the necessity for the introduction into Mysore of a Regulat for the proper storage and sale of Petroleum in all its fo I have the honour to forward herewith a note on the subj (in original) by Mr. A.T. Setlur, Inspector of Explosiv Mysore for the information of Government.

2. I generally agree with Mr. Setlur's views opinion that the introduction of the aforesaid Regulation desirable and necessary for reasons mentioned in his note.

3. I have also perused the Indian Petroleum Act an Rules thereunder issued by the Madras Government and I o that the rules are suitable and may be adopted with nec formal amendments. We do not, I think, require to provi rules or licenses for importation or for transport by

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.
IV
MINOR Depts:
4 OCT 1920

DIARY No. 9025

51

Office of the Chief Inspector of Mines
in Mysore.

No. 335 Encls. 3. Dated Oorgaum, 2nd October 1920.

DIARY NO: 4746.

From

L. H. Beckwith, Esq., A. R. S. M.,
Ag: Chief Inspector of Mines in Mysore.

4 OCT 1920

19 -19
Section:
File No:
Serial No:

To

C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, Esq., B. A.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
BANGALORE.

11143

Sir,

In continuation of this office letter No. 505 dated 6th/8th December 1919, submitting for orders of Government a note on the introduction of Petroleum Act in the State by the Inspector of Explosives I have the honour to forward herewith for the information of Government letter No. 39 dated 29th September 1920 (in Original) furnishing statements of Imports of petroleum products received from the Deputy Director of Commerce and Statistics and to request you to impress on the Government the desirability of introducing at an early date suitable legislation to regulate and control the possession and transport of Petroleum products.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

L. H. Beckwith.

Ag: Chief Inspector of Mines
in Mysore.

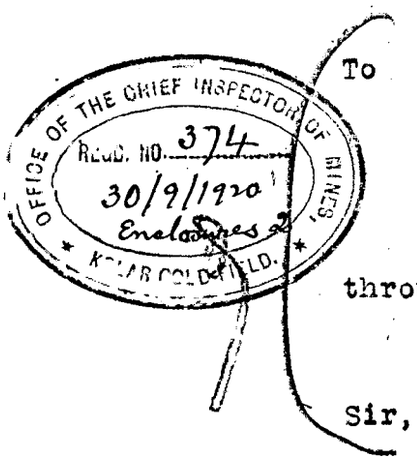
2nd Enclosure to 5-2

Letter No. 39
Encl: 2

Dated Bangalore, 29th September 1920.

From

A. T. Setlur, Esquire, L.C.E.,
Inspector of Explosives in Mysore.



To

C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, Esquire, B.A.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of His
Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

through L.H.Beckwith, Esq., A.R.S.M., Offg. Chief Inspector
of Mines in Mysore, Ooregum.

Sir,

In continuation of letter No.119, dated 5th March 1920, from Dr. Smeeth recommending the introduction into Mysore of a Regulation for the proper storage and sale of Petroleum and allied products and forwarding my note on the subject, I have the honour to submit for the information of Government copies of statement of imports and the note on the precautions observed in dealing with petroleum products, recently received from the Deputy Director of Commerce and Statistics in Mysore in response to your No.C.8147-Legis.32 of the 27th of September 1919.

2. Considering the extensive demand for and the rapid increase in the import of petroleum products into the State year after year and the risk involved in their indiscriminate handling, I beg to take this opportunity to impress and urge on the consideration of Government the desirability of introducing suitable laws at a very early date to regulate and control the possession and transport of Petroleum products and to enable me to deal with numerous enquiries regarding

the

the licensing for the storage and sale of petroleum products and to offer authoratative advices on their safe keeping.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. Kellas

Inspector of Explosives

in Mysore.

30. 9. 10.

Secondenclosure to No:5

STATEMENT SHOWING IMPORTS OF KEROSENE OIL etc., INTO MYSORE.

Name of Firm.	Name of article.	Imports in drums or tins. 1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	Imported from.	Remarks.
Asiatic Petroleum Co.,(India) Ltd., Madras.	Kerosene oil.	116180	109852½	105199½	Madras.	in units of 2 tins each
	Motor Spirit.	39340	52900	47320		in gallons.
Standard Oil Co., of New York, Bombay.	Kerosene Oil.	7618	2453	6601	Bombay	
Burmah Oil Company.	Kerosene oil V.P.Tins and gallons.	28200	22000	6000	Madras.	
	V.P.Mulk, gallons and drums.	19964	33000	31908		
	G.M.P. (Tins and gallons).	47400	57136	32800		
	G.M.Bulk drums and gallons.	44444	49392	67352		
		303146		327180		

Sd. K. H. Ramayya.
Deputy Director of Commerce.

Copy.

Inspector of Explosives
in Mysore

2nd Enclosure No: 5 54

Note on precautions taken in transportation, possession and sale of Petroleum products.

Kerosene Oil:- The liquid is generally transported in Tank waggons and discharged into storage tanks by hose pipes or decanted into small receptacles all of which are guarded against fire. Kerosene oil is also sent in tins duly soldered. Two such tins are sometimes packed in a dealwood case generally known as a unit.

Motor Spirit:- This is transported in cans of 2 gallons or in drums of 4 gallons with caps and bungs specially manufactured according to petroleum rules. They are also sent in tins and cases; but this is very rare.

The storage is done in specially constructed depots where no lights are used and sales are effected between sunrise and sunset.

In general the "Indian Petroleum Act" 1897 (VIII of 1899) and the Rules thereunder are followed.

Sd. K.H. Ramayya.
Deputy Director of Commerce.

Copy.

Inspector of Explosives
in Mysore.

C.N.

G. R. S. VI—S-III/13]

DRAFT

SUBJECT .....

.....

Section.
File No.
Serial No.

No. 1 / L C

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT,

( )

, the.....*191*

Date of issue.....

Signed by.....

NOTIFICATION.

Under Rule $\frac{31}{36}$ of the Rules for the conduct of business of the Mysore Legislative Council, the accompanying Petroleum Bill is published for general information with the statement of objects and reasons.

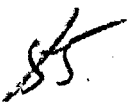
By Order,

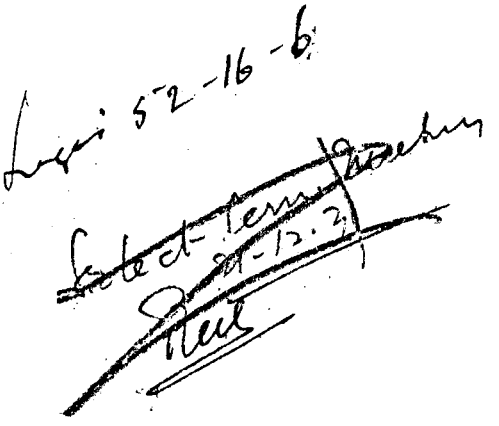
Secretary, Mysore Legislative Council.

(Here print the accompanying Bill with the statement of objects and reasons).

To

The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette* for publication in Part III of the Gazette in English and Kannada and for sending 100 copies in English and 25 copies in Kannada to this office. Proof should be sent to this office for approval before publication.





BILL TO CONTROL AND REGULATE THE IMPORTATION, POSSESSION AND TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM AND OTHER SUBSTANCES.

55

Legis 52-16-6

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1. L. C., dated 5th July 1921.

Under Rule 31 of the Rules for the conduct of business of the Mysore Legislative Council, the accompanying Petroleum Bill is published for general information with the statement of objects and reasons.

By Order,
P. MAHADEVAYYA,
Secretary to Government,
Mysore Legislative Council

THE MYSORE PETROLEUM BILL.

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Bill to control and regulate the importation, possession and transport of petroleum and other substances.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the control and regulation of the importation, possession and transport of petroleum and other substances; His Highness the Maharaja is pleased to enact as follows:—

Preliminary

Short title, commencement and extent.

1. (*1*) This Regulation may be called the Mysore Petroleum Regulation, 19 and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

(*3*) Sections 1 to 3, and all the provisions of this Regulation in so far as they relate to dangerous petroleum and the importation of petroleum, extend to the whole of Mysore. The rest of this Regulation extends only to such areas as the Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, direct.

Definitions.

2. In this Regulation unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "petroleum" includes also—

(*i*) the liquids commonly known by the names of rock oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, paraffin oil, mineral oil, kerosene, petroline, gasoline, benzoline, benzine and benzol;

(*ii*) any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance, or from any product of petroleum; and

(*iii*) any liquid or viscous mixture having in its composition any of the liquids aforesaid;

but it does not include any oil ordinarily used for lubricating purposes and having its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer;

(*b*) "dangerous petroleum" means petroleum having its flashing point below seventy-six degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer:

Provided that, when all or any of the petroleum in the possession of a dealer, is declared by the dealer, to be of one uniform quality, the petroleum shall not be deemed to be dangerous, if the sam-

ples selected from the petroleum have their flashing points, on an average, at or above seventy-three degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and if no one of these samples has its flashing point below seventy degrees of that thermometer:

(*c*) to "import" means to bring into Mysore from outside the State.

(*d*) to "transport" means to remove within Mysore from one place to another.

(*e*) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Regulation.

Matters supplemental to definitions.

3. The "flashing point" of petroleum means the lowest temperature at which the petroleum yields a vapour which will furnish a momentary flash or flame when tested in accordance with the directions in the schedule with an apparatus which has been stamped and certified as provided by this Regulation, within a period of five years immediately preceding the date on which the apparatus is used for the testing, and after the corrections (if any) which the certificate declares are to be applied to the results of the testing, have been made.

Power to vary tests and prescribe new tests.

4. (*1*) The Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, alter, or add to the schedule by laying down new or varied tests and directions for preparing and using them; and, after the issue of any such notification as aforesaid, the reference in section 3, to the schedule shall be construed as referring to the said schedule as so altered or added to for the time being.

(*2*) The Government may, in like manner, lay down special tests and issue special instructions in respect of the testing of any substance other than petroleum to which the whole or any portion of this Regulation may be applied in exercise of the power conferred by section 21, and for which the tests in the first schedule are unsuitable.

(*3*) The provisions of section 23 of the General Clauses Regulation, 1899, shall apply to notifications under this section as if they were rules or orders required to be made after previous publication.

Dangerous Petroleum.

Dangerous petroleum in quantities exceeding forty gallons.

5. (*1*) No quantity of dangerous petroleum exceeding forty gallons shall be imported or transported or kept by any one person or on the same premises, except under, and in accordance with the conditions (if any) of, a license from the Government.

(*2*) Every application for such a license shall be in writing in the prescribed form, and shall contain the prescribed particulars.

6. No quantity of dangerous petroleum, equal to, or less than, forty gallons shall be kept or transported without a license. Dangerous petroleum in quantities not exceeding forty gallons.

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply in any case where the quantity of the petroleum kept by any one person or on the same premises, or transported, does not exceed three gallons, and the petroleum is placed in separate glass, stoneware or metal vessels, each of which contains not more than a pint and is securely stopped.

7. Dangerous petroleum— Vessels containing dangerous petroleum to be labelled.

(a) which is imported and kept at any place after seven days from the date of its importation, or

(b) which is transported, or

(c) which is sold or exposed for sale,

shall be contained in vessels having attached thereto labels in conspicuous characters stating the description of the petroleum, with the addition of the words "highly inflammable" and with the addition,—

(d) in the case of a vessel kept, of the name and address of the consignee or owner;

(e) in the case of a vessel transported, of the name and address of the sender; and,

(f) in the case of a vessel sold or exposed for sale, of the name and address of the vendor.

Petroleum Generally.

8. (1) The Government may make rules to carry out the purposes and objects of this Regulation. Power for Government to make rules.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may:—

(a) provide for the granting of licenses to possess or transport petroleum within Mysore in cases in which such licenses are by law required;

(b) determine the places at which, and the conditions on and subject to which petroleum may be stored;

(c) provide for the selection by an officer appointed by the Government in this behalf, and for the delivery to him, after petroleum has been imported, of samples of all petroleum imported;

(d) provide, in the case of each consignment which is stated to be of one uniform quality, for the number of samples to be selected, and for the averaging of the results of the testing of those samples;

(e) provide, where the results of the testing of the samples raise a doubt as to the uniformity of the

quality of the petroleum in any such consignment, for the division of the consignment into lots, and for the selection and testing of samples of each lot, and for the treatment of the lot in accordance with the results of the testing of those samples;

(*f*) fix fees for the sampling and testing of petroleum;

(*g*) fix fees for the storage of petroleum unless any local authority is empowered in that behalf;

(*h*) define, with respect to any petroleum produced within the State, the limits of the places in which such petroleum is to be refined;

(*i*) provide for the testing at or near those places of petroleum so produced;

(*j*) prevent the removal from those limits otherwise than under the provisions of this Regulation applicable to dangerous petroleum, of petroleum so produced which has not satisfied the prescribed test;

(*k*) prescribe the authority by which licenses to possess or to transport petroleum may be granted;

(*l*) fix the fee to be charged for any such license;

(*m*) limit the quantity of petroleum to be covered by any such license

(*n*) prescribe the conditions which may be inserted in any such license;

(*o*) limit the time during which any such license is to continue in force;

(*p*) provide for the renewal of any such license;

(*q*) provide for the nature and situation of the premises in respect of which licenses to possess petroleum may be granted, the inspection of premises so licensed and the testing of petroleum found thereon and

(*r*) prescribe the manner in which the petroleum covered by a license to transport is to be packed, the mode and time of its transit, the route by which it is to be taken, and its stoppage and inspection during transit.

(s) provide for persons

Procedure after petroleum has been stored.

9. (*1*) Petroleum imported in accordance with rules made under section 8, sub-section (*2*) shall not be removed from the places at which it is stored until the samples selected therefrom in accordance with those rules have been tested by an officer appointed by the Government in this behalf and the officer has given a certificate that the petroleum is not dangerous petroleum.

provide for alternate certificate from authority at port of shipping.

(2) If the officer, after testing the samples, refuses to give the certificate in respect of any petroleum, the Government may permit the consignee, within a time to be fixed by the Government in this behalf,—

(a) to rectify the petroleum,

(b) to apply for a license to import the petroleum as dangerous petroleum, or

(c) to re-export the petroleum.

(3) If the consignee does not, within the time fixed under sub-section (2), avail himself of the permission granted under that sub-section, the petroleum may be disposed of as the Government may direct.

(4) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this section, the Government, in its discretion, may, where the officer has refused the certificate, direct that the petroleum be re-tested by another officer appointed by it in this behalf, and may, if that officer advises that the petroleum is not dangerous petroleum, authorise its removal from the places at which it is stored.

Possession and transport of petroleum.

10. No quantity of petroleum exceeding five hundred gallons shall be kept by any one person or on the same premises, or shall be transported, except under, and in accordance with the conditions of, a license granted under this Regulation

Provided that the Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, exempt from the operation of this section petroleum when transported in such particular manner and under such particular conditions as may be set forth in the notification.

Power to inspect and require dealer to sell samples.

11. Any officer specially authorised in this behalf by the Government may require any dealer in petroleum to show him any place and any of the vessels in which any petroleum in his possession is stored or contained, to give him such assistance as he may require for examining the same and to deliver to him samples of the petroleum on payment of the value of the samples.

Notice to be given when officer proposes to test samples.

12. When any such officer has, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 11, or by purchase, obtained a sample of petroleum in the possession of a dealer, he may give notice in writing to the dealer informing him that he is about to test the sample, or cause it to be tested, at a time and place to be fixed in the notice, and that the dealer or his agent may be present at the testing.

Certificate as to result of testing.

13. On any such testing, if it appears to the officer or other person so testing that the petroleum from which the sample has been taken, is or is not dangerous petroleum, the officer or other person may certify the fact; and the certificate so given shall be receivable as evidence in any proceedings which

may be taken under this Regulation against the dealer in whos possession the petroleum was found, and shall, until the contrary is proved, be the proof of the fact stated therein and a certified copy of the certificate shall be given free of charge to the dealer at his request.

Penalties.

Penlty for illegal importation, possession or transport of petroleum, or for refusal to comply with section 11.

14. Whoever,—

(*a*) in contravention of this Regulation or of any of the rules thereunder, imports, possesses or transports any petroleum; or

(*b*) otherwise contravenes any such rules as aforesaid; or

(*c*) breaks any condition contained in a license granted under this Regulation; or,

(*d*) being a dealer in petroleum, refuses or neglects to show to any officer authorized under section 11 any place or any of the vessels in which petroleum in his possession is stored or contained, or to give him such assistance as he may require for examining the same, or to give him samples of the petroleum on payment of the value of the samples;

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Penalty for contravention of section 7.

15. Whoever keeps, sells or exposes for sale dangerous petroleum in vessels not labelled as prescribed by section 7 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees

Confiscation of petroleum.

16. In any case in which an offence under section 14, clause (*a*), clause (*b*), or clause (*c*) or section 15 has been committed, the convicting Magistrate may direct that—

(a) the petroleum in respect of which the offence has been committed, or

(*b*) where the offender is importing or transporting, or is in possession of, any petroleum exceeding the quantity (if any) which he is permitted to import, transport, or possess, as the case may be, the whole of the petroleum which he is importing or transporting or is in possession of,

shall, together with the tins or other vessels in which it is contained, be confiscated.

Jurisdiction.

17. The criminal jurisdiction under this Regulation shall be exercised by a Magistrate of the first class or where specially empowered by the Government to try cases under this Regulation, a Magistrate of the second class.

Test-apparatus.

Model test-apparatus.

18. A model of the apparatus for testing petroleum under this Regulation shall be deposited in the office of the Chemical Examiner to Government, Bangalore, and be marked with the words "Model test-apparatus."

Verification of test-apparatus.

19. (*1*) The Chemical Examiner shall, on payment of the prescribed fee (if any), compare with the said model test-apparatus and verify every apparatus for testing petroleum which is submitted to him for the purpose.

(*2*) If any apparatus for testing petroleum, when compared and verified as provided by sub-section (*1*) is found correct or correct subject to certain corrections to be applied to the results of the tests, the Chemical Examiner shall stamp the same with a special number and with the date of the verification, and shall further give a certificate in writing under his hand, in the prescribed form, to the effect that on the date aforesaid the apparatus was compared and verified by him and found to be correct, or correct subject to certain specified corrections to be applied to the results of the tests.

(3) A certificate granted under this section shall, until the contrary is proved, be proof of the matters stated therein.

(4) The Chemical Examiner shall keep a register, in the prescribed form, of all certificates granted under this section.

(5) Subject to the payment of the prescribed fees (if any), the said model test-apparatus shall be at all reasonable times open to inspection by any person desiring to inspect it.

Miscellaneous.

Power to exempt petroleum from operation of Regulation.

20. The Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, exempt from the operation of all or any provisions of this Regulation or of all or any of the rules made under this Regulation any petroleum which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and twenty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is imported in quantity not exceeding that specified in the notification.

Power to apply Regulation to other substances.

21. (1) The Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, apply the whole or any portion of this Regulation to any substance, other than petroleum, and may by the notification fix, in substitution for the quantities of petroleum fixed by sections 5, 9 and 10, the quantities of the substance to which those sections shall apply.

(2) When the whole or any portion of this Regulation has been applied as aforesaid to any substance other than petroleum, the provisions so applied shall be construed with all necessary modifications and shall have effect as if such other substance had been included in the definition of petroleum.

Power to limit operation of enactments relating to possession or transport of petroleum in municipalities.

22. The Government may, by notification in the official Gazette limit, in any manner it deems fit, the operation of any enactment for the time being in force relating to local authorities, in any local area or to any particular local authority and the exercise of any power conferred by any such enactment, in so far as the enactment relates to the possession or transport of petroleum.

Previous publication, etc., of rules.

23. (1) Every power to make rules conferred by this Regulation is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication in such manner as the Government may, by notification in the official Gazette direct.

(2) All rules made by the Government shall be published in the official Gazette, and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted by this Regulation.

SCHEDULE.

TESTING.

(See section 3).

I.—Nature of the Test-apparatus.

The apparatus consists of the following parts:—

(1) the oil-cup;

(2) the cover, with slide, test-lamp, and clock work arrangement for opening and closing the holes in the cover and for dipping the test flame;

(3) the water-bath or heating vessel;

(4) the tripod stand with jacket and spirit-lamp for heating the water-bath;

(5) the thermometer for indicating the temparature of of the oil in the oil-cup;

(6) the thermometer for indicating the temparature of the water in the water-bath;

(7) the thermometer for indicating the temparature of the oil before it is poured into the oil-cup;

(8) the dropping bottle or *pipette* for replenishing the test lamp: and

(9) a barometer standardised at the Meteorological Office of the State or at any other place appointed by the Government.

The oil-cup is cylindrical flat-bottomed vessel made of gun-metal or brass, and tinned or silvered inside. A gauge is fixed to the inside of the cup to regulate the height to which it is to be filled with the sample under examination.

The cup is provided with a close-fitting overlapping cover, which carries the thermometer, the test-lamp and the adjuncts thereto. The test-lamp is suspended upon two supports by

means of trunnions, which allow it to be easily inclined to a particular angle and restored to its original position. The socket in the cover, which is to hold a round bulb thermometer for indicating the temperature of the oil during the testing operation, is so adjusted that the bulb of the latter is always inserted in a definite position below the surface of the liquid.

The cover is provided with three holes, one in the centre and two smaller ones close to the sides. These are closed and opened by means of a pivoted slide. When the slide is moved so as to uncover the holes, the suspended lamp is caught by a projection fixed on the slide, and tilted in such a way as to bring the end of spout just below the surface of the lid. As the slide moves back so as to cover the holes, the lamp returns to its original position. Upon the cover, in front of and in a line with the nozzle of the lamp, is fixed a white bead, the diameter of which represents the size of the test-flame to be used.

The water-bath or heating vessel is so constructed that, when the oil-cup is placed in position in it, an air-space or air-chamber intervenes between the two: consequently, in applying the test under ordinary circumstances, the heat is transmitted gradually to the oil from the hot water through the air space. The water-bath is fitted with a socket for receiving a long bulb thermometer, to indicate the temperature of the water. It is also provided with a funnel, an overflow-pipe and two handles.

The water-bath rests upon a tripod stand, which is fitted with a copper cylinder or jacket, so that the bath is surrounded by an enclosed air-space, which retains and regulates the heat. One of the legs of the stand serves as a support for a spirit-lamp, which is attached to it by a small swing bracket.

The clock work arrangement, by which during the operation of testing the slide is withdrawn, and the test-flame dipped into the cup and raised again as the slide is replaced, is provided with a ratchet key for setting it in action for each test, and with trigger for starting it each time that the test-flame is applied.

II.—Directions for drawing the sample and preparing it for testing.

1. Drawing the sample.—In all casess the testing officer or some person duly authorized by him shall personally superintend the drawing of the sample from an original unopened tin or other vessel.

An opening sufficiently large to admit of the oil being rapidly poured or syphoned from the tin or other vessel shall be made.

Two bottles, each of the capacity of about forty fluid ounces, are to be filled with the oil. One of these, the contents of

which are intended to be preserved for reference in case of need, is to be carefully corked, the cork being well driven home, cut off level with the neck, and melted sealing-wax worked into it. The other bottle may be either stoppered or corked.

2. Preparing the sample for testing.—About ten fluid ounces of the oil, sufficient for three tests, are transferred from the bottle into which the sample has been drawn to a pint-flask or bottle, which is to be immersed in water artificially cooled until a thermometer, introduced into the oil, indicates a temperature not exceeding 50° Fahrenheit.

3. Samples of certain mixtures.—Samples of liquid, and viscous and sedimentary, petroleum mixtures shall be prepared for testing in the manner prescribed by the two foregoing directions.

III.—Directions for preparing and using the Test-apparatus.

1. Preparing the water-bath.—The water-bath is filled by pouring water into the funnel until it begins to flow out at the overflow-pipe. The temperature of the water at the commencement of each test, as indicated by the long bulb thermometer, is to be 130° Fahrenheit, and this is attained in the first instance by mixing hot and cold water, either in the bath or in a vessel from which the bath is filled, until the thermometer which is provided for testing the temperature of the water gives the proper indication; or the water is heated by means of the spirit-lamp (which is attached to the stand of the apparatus) until the required temperature is indicated.

2. Preparing the test-lamp.—The test-lamp is fitted with a piece of cylindrical wick of such thickness that it fills the wick-holder, but may readily be moved to and fro for the purpose of adjusting the size of the flame. In the body of the lamp, upon the wick, which is coiled within it, is placed a small tuft of cotton wool, moistened with petroleum, any oil not absorbed by the wool being removed. When the lamp has been lighted the wick is adjusted by means of a pair of forceps until the flame is of the size of the bead fixed on the cover of the oil-cup; should a particular test occupy so long a time that the flame begins to get smaller, through the supply of oil in the lamp becoming exhausted, three or four drops of petroleum are allowed to fall upon the tuft of wool in the lamp from the dropping bottle or *pipette* provided for the purpose. This can be safely done without interrupting the test.

3. Filling the oil-cup.—The oil-cup having been previously cooled, by placing it bottom downwards in water at a temperature not exceeding 50° Fahrenheit, is to be rapidly wiped dry, placed on a level surface in a good light, and the oil to be tested is poured in very slowly, without splashing, until its surface is level with the point of the gauge which is fixed in the cup. The round bulb thermometer is inserted into the lid of the cup, care

being taken that the projecting rim of the collar touches the edge of the socket; the test-lamp, prepared as already described, is placed in position, and the cover is then put on to the cup and pressed down so that its edge rests on the rim of the cup.

4. Application of the test.--The water-bath, with its thermometer in position, is placed in some locality where it is not exposed to currents of air, and where the light is sufficiently subdued to admit of the size of the entire test-flame being compared with that of the bead on the cover. The cup is carefully lifted without shaking it, and placed in the bath, the test-lamp is lighted, and the clockwork wound up by turning the key. The thermometer in the oil-cup is now watched, and, when the temperature has reached 56° Fohrenheit, the clockwork is set in motion by pressing the tigger.

If flash takes place, the clockwork is at once rewound and the tigger pressed at 57° Fahrenheit, and so on, at every degree rise of temperature, until the flash occurs, or until a temperature of 95° Fahrenheit has been reached.

If the flash takes place at any temperature below 77° Fahrenheit, the temperature at which it occurs is to be recorded. Two fresh portions of the sample are then to be successively tested in a similar manner and the results recorded. If no greater difference than 2° Fahrenheit exists between any two of the three recorded results, and if in no instance the flash has taken place within eight degrees of the temperature at which the testing is commenced, each result is to be corrected for atmospheric pressure as hereafter described, and the average of the three corrected results in the flashing point of the sample. In the event of there being a greater difference than 2° Fahrenheit between any two of the results, while in no instance has the flash taken place within eight degrees of the temperature at which the testing was commenced, the series of tests is to be rejected, and a fresh series of three similary obtained, and so on, until a sufficiently concordant series is furnished, when the results are to be corrected and the average taken in the manner already described.

If, however a flash has occurred at or below 64° when the test is applied in the manner above described, the next testing shall be commenced ten degrees lower than the temperature at which the flash had been previously obtained (that is to say, at 54° or thereunder), and this procedure shall be continued until the results of three consecutive tests do not show a greater difference than 2° and until a flash has not occurred in any of the three tests within eight degrees of the temperature at which the testing is commenced: Provided always that, if at the commencement of the series of tests a flash has occurred on the first application of the test flame at 56°, and if a flash has also occurred on the first application of the flame in each of three successive tests in which, thereupon, the test-flame is first

applied at 46° as above directed, the testing officer shall certify that the petroleum has a flashing point below 47°, and the sample shall be reported dangerous.

If a temperature of 76° Fahrenheit has been reached without a flash occurring, the application of the test-flame is to be continued at every degree rise of temperature until a temperature of 95° Fahrenheit has been reached. If no flash has occurred up to this point, and if the petroleum is declared to be imported subject to the provisions of the Regulation, the tests shall not be continued, and the testing officer shall certify that the petroleum has a flashing point over 95° and is not dangerous. But, if the petroleum is oil ordinarily used for lubricating purposes and is declared to have its flashing point at or above 200°, or is oil to which a notification of the Government exempting it from the operation of the Regulation will be applicable in the event of the flashing point being found to be at or above 120°, the test shall be continued as follows:—The oil-cup is to be removed from the water-bath, and the temperature of the water in the water-bath is to be reduced to 95° Fahrenheit by pouring cold water into the funnel (the hot water escaping by the over-flow-pipe). The air-chamber is then to be filled to a depth of 1½ inches with water at a temperature of about 95° Fahrenheit, the oil-cup is to be replaced in the water-bath and the spirit-lamp attached to the water-bath is to be lighted and placed underneath. The test-flamed is then to be again applied, from 96° Fahrenheit, at every degree rise of temperature as indicated by the thermometer in the oil-cup until a flash takes place or until a temperature of 200° Fahrenheit, or 120° Fahrenheit, as the case may be, has been reached. If during this operation the test-flame appears to diminish in size, the lamp is to be replenished in the manner prescribed at 2 without interrupting the test.

If a flash occurs at any temperature between 76° and 200° Fahrenheit the temperature at which it occurs, submit to correction for atmospheric pressure, is the flashing point of the sample.

In repeating a test a fresh sample of oil must always be used the tested sample being thrown away, and the cup must be wiped dry from any adhering oil and cooled, as already described, before receiving the fresh sample.

5. *Correction for atmospheric pressure.*—As the flashing point of an oil is influenced by changes in atmospheric pressure to an average extent of 1·6° Fahrenheit for every inch of the barometer, a correction of the observed flashing point may become necessary. The height of the barometer must therefore be determined at the time of making the test for the flashing point. The true height of the barometer for the purpose of the test shall be considered to be the height of the column of mercury measured at 32° Fahrenheit, which is supported by the air pres-

sure at the time of the experiment; that is the actual height of the barometer at the time of observation duly corrected for any error of the instrument and for its temperature if necessary. For the purpose of applying the correction to the flashing point of the oil obtained by the test, a table is appended to this schedule giving the flashing points of oils ranging from 65° to 80° Fahrenheit, under pressure ranging from 27 to 31 inches of mercury.

The table is used in the following manner:—

Example.—An oil has given a flashing point of 71°, the barometer being at 28·6 inches; take the nearest number to 71° in the vertical column headed 28·6. This number is 70·8. Substitute for this the number in the same horizontal line in the column headed 30 (the normal height of the barometer). The substituted number, that is, the true flashing point of the oil, is 73°.

Directions for testing petroleum mixtures.

6. *Liquid mixtures.*—Where the petroleum mixture is wholly liquid, flows quite freely, and does not contain any sediment or thickening ingredient, such mixture is tested in the same manner as ordinary petroleum.

7. *Viscous and sedimentary mixtures.*—Where the petroleum mixture contains an undissolved sediment, as in the case of some metal polishes, which can be separated by filtration or by settlement and decantation, the sediment may be so separated and the decanted liquid may be tested in the same manner as ordinary petroleum.

In carrying out such separation, care must be taken to minimise the evaporation of the petroleum. The separation of the sediment must not be effected by distillation.

Where the petroleum mixture is such that sediment cannot be separated by the aforementioned means, or where it is of a viscous nature as in the case of India-rubber solution, quick drying paints, etc., such mixture shall be tested in a modified apparatus, which differs from that prescribed in Part I only in the addition of a stirrer to equalize the temperature throughout the sample under test.

In carrying out the test of a viscous petroleum mixture, this stirrer shall be constantly revolved at a slow speed, except when applying the test flame, with the fingers, the direction of revolution being that of the hand of a clock.

With the exception of the use of the stirrer, the manner of carrying out the test shall be the same as in the case of ordinary petroleum.

The stirrer may be removed by grasping the spindle just above the blades with the finger and thumb, and unscrewing the upper sheath. The opening in the lid, through which the stirrer passes, may then be closed by a plug provided for the purpose.

When this has been done, the apparatus shall be deemed to comply with the specification set forth in this schedule and may be used for testing ordinary petroleum.

A model of the aforementioned apparatus will be deposited in the office of the Chemical Examiner to Government Bangalore and the provisions of section 19 of the Petroleum Regulation in regard to verification and stamping shall apply also to such apparatus as though it were the apparatus prescribed by the said Regulation.

For the purpose of carrying out such verification the stirrer shall be removed and the opening plugged as hereinbefore directed. The apparatus shall then be tested with ordinary petroleum. The stirrer shall be verified by comparison of measurements.

IV.—Directions for determining the flashing point of petroleum and petroleum mixtures which are not fluid at ordinary temperatures but liquefy when heated in a water-bath, or which are liquid at ordindry temperatures but solidify on being cooled to 50° F

1. *Nature of the test-apparatus.*—The instrument employed is the Abel-Pensky petroleum testing apparatus, fitted with an additional thermometer to indicate the temperature of the oil in close proximity to the walls of the cup. This thermometer has a cylindrical bulb, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in length and $\frac{3}{16}$ inch in diameter. It is scaled from 45° to 165° Fahrenheit, ten degrees on the scale occupying $\frac{3}{8}$ inch. The thermometer is held vertically in a socket attached to the cover of the oil-cup in such a position that the bulb is $\frac{1}{10}$ inch from the side of the cup.

(The thermometer can be removed and the orifice which is provided for, it closed by means of an india-rubber plug, if the apparatus is required for testing petroleum in the ordinary way.)

2. *Directions for preparing the sample for testing.*—About ten fluid ounces of the oil are placed in a pint-flask, the mouth of which is then closed with an india-rubber stopper and the sample is liquefied by placing the flask in a water-bath, the temperature of which is only raised sufficiently high to liquefy the oil.

3. *Directions for preparing and using the test-apparatus.*—The water-bath and test-lamp are to be prepared in the manner prescribed in Part III of this Schedule. The oil-cup is to be filled with the liquefied oil, and the cover (into which both thermometers are to be previously inserted) placed on it, care being taken that the bulb of the additional thermometer is not brought into contact with the bracket-gauge fixed inside the cup. The oil-cup is then to be placed in a refrigerator, or plunged up to the projecting collar in water maintained at sufficiently low temperature, until both thermometers indicate the temperature at

which the testing of petroleum is directed in Part III of this Schedule to be commenced. The oil-cup is then to be removed, wiped dry and placed in the water-bath, and the testing effected in the manner prescribed in Part III of this Schedule, the temperature indicated by the additional (vertical) thermometer alone being noted, and the average of three determinations, duly corrected for atmospheric pressure, being recorded as the flashing point of the sample, provided that no greater difference than 4° Fahrenheit exists between any two of such results.

Table for correction of Flashing Points indicated by the test for Variations in Barometric Pressure on either side of Thirty Inches.

Barometer in Inches.	Flashing Point in Degrees Fahrenheit.																								
27	27·2	27·4	27·6	27·8	28	28·2	28·4	28·6	28·8	29	29·2	29·4	29·6	29·8	30	30·2	30·4	30·6	30·8	31					
60·2	60·5	60·8	61·2	61·5	61·8	62·1	62·4	62·8	63·1	63·4	63·7	64	64·4	64·7	65	65·3	65·6	66	66·3	66·6					
61·2	61·5	61·8	62·2	62·5	62·8	63·1	63·4	63·8	64·1	64·4	64·7	65	65·4	65·7	66	66·3	66·6	67	67·3	67·6					
62·2	62·5	62·8	63·2	63·5	63·8	64·1	64·4	64·8	65·1	65·4	65·7	66	66·4	66·7	67	67·3	67·6	68	68·3	68·6					
63·2	63·5	63·8	64·2	64·5	64·8	65·1	65·4	65·8	66·1	66·4	66·7	67	67·4	67·7	68	68·3	68·6	69	69·3	69·6					
64·2	64·5	64·8	65·2	65·5	65·8	66·1	66·4	66·8	67·1	67·4	67·7	68	68·4	68·7	69	69·3	69·6	70	70·3	70·6					
65·2	65·5	65·8	66·2	66·5	66·8	67·1	67·4	67·8	68·1	68·4	68·7	69	69·4	69·7	70	70·3	70·6	71	71·3	71·6					
66·2	66·5	66·8	67·2	67·5	67·8	68·1	68·4	68·8	69·1	69·4	69·7	70	70·4	70·7	71	71·3	71·6	72	72·3	72·6					
67·2	67·5	67·8	68·2	68·5	68·8	69·1	69·4	69·8	70·1	70·4	70·7	71	71·4	71·7	72	72·3	72·6	73	73·3	73·6					
68·2	68·5	68·8	69·2	69·5	69·8	70·1	70·4	70·8	71·1	71·4	71·7	72	72·4	72·7	73	73·3	73·6	74	74·3	74·6					
69·2	69·5	69·8	70·2	70·5	70·8	71·1	71·4	71·8	72·1	72·4	72·7	73	73·4	73·7	74	74·3	74·6	75	75·3	75·6					
70·2	70·5	70·8	71·2	71·5	71·8	72·1	72·4	72·8	73·1	73·4	73·7	74	74·4	74·7	75	75·3	75·6	76	76·3	76·6					
71·2	71·5	71·8	72·2	72·5	72·8	73·1	73·4	73·8	74·1	74·4	74·7	75	75·4	75·7	76	76·3	76·6	77	77·3	77·6					
72·2	72·5	72·8	73·2	73·5	73·8	74·1	74·4	74·8	75·1	75·4	75·7	76	76·4	76·7	77	77·3	77·6	78	78·3	78·6					
73·2	73·5	73·8	74·2	74·5	74·8	75·1	75·4	75·8	76·1	76·4	76·7	77	77·4	77·7	78	78·3	78·6	79	79·3	79·6					
74·2	74·5	74·8	75·2	75·5	75·8	76·1	76·4	76·8	77·1	77·4	77·7	78	78·4	78·7	79	79·3	79·6	80	80·3	80·6					
75·2	75·5	75·8	76·2	76·5	76·8	77·1	77·4	77·8	78·1	78·4	78·7	79	79·4	79·7	80	80·3	80·6	81	81·3	81·6					

STATEMENTS OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The use of petroleum and its products is rapidly increasing and the interests of public safety require that the import, possession and transport of the same should be permitted only under proper safeguards. The Mysore Explosives Regulation, II of 1888, being found inadequate for the purpose, it is proposed to enact a special Regulation for enforcing the necessary precautionary measures as in British India. The annexed Bill is accordingly prepared on the lines of the Indian Petroleum Act (VIII of 1899) with suitable alterations to adapt its provisions to the conditions of Mysore.

G. R. S. VI—G/32]

SUBJECT.....

Diary No. of letter replied to

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, the *191*

Date of issue 9/1/W

Signed by

Section

File No.

Serial No. 7

No. 302

To

The Professor of Chemistry

Central College

Bangalore

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith a copy of the Mysore Petroleum Bill and to request that you will furnish Government with the name of the Undertaker who may be brought under

over.

in the light of ~~the present~~ recent scientific development ~~State of Scientific Knowledge~~

The definition of Petroleum in Section 2(a) together with the flashing points and suggest any changes that may be necessary in the wording of clauses (a), (b) of S. 2.

I am also to request you to kindly examine the Schedule to the Act, the test apparatus and suggest any modifications which may be necessary to suit present conditions.

An early reply is requested

I have &c.

List of enclosures.

Rees
4.1.22

Copied by

Examined by

G. R. S. VI—G/32]

SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, *the* 191 .

Date of issue 9/1/26

Signed by MJD. GS.

Section 1 Pol 52. 26

File No.

Serial No. 9a

Letter No. 303-4 L.C/Rev 8/9/25

To

1) The Professor of Physics
Central College

2) The Chemical Examiner
to Govt.

9 (Fri)

I am directed to forward herewith a copy of the Mysore Petroleum Bill and to request you to kindly examine the Schedule to the Bill in the Testing, and

over.

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to suggest any modification
that may be necessary
thereto so as to suit
the present conditions
as early reply is expected
[illegible]

Peel
24.1.22

4 Secy. Legislative

List of enclosures.

Copied by

Examined by

Letter No. 769 Enc.

Central College, Bangalore,
Dated 16th March 1922.

From

F. L. USHER, Esq., B. Sc.,
Offg. Principal,
Central College, Bangalore.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT
17 MAR 1922
JUDICIAL BRANCH.

To

C. Abdul Ghani, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Secretary, Mysore Legislative Council,
Bangalore.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No.302/L.C. dated 9th January 1922, enclosing a copy of the Mysore Petroleum Bill --- I have the honour to state that the part of the Schedule to the Bill dealing with test apparatus appears to be satisfactory and to require no modification.

I would suggest the following modifications in Section 2 (a) :-

Line 1. For "repugnent" read "repugnant"

In (i) include after "benzoline", "ligroin, petroleum ether"

From (ii) delete the final 'and'.

For "(iii)" read "(iv)" and as "(iii)" insert "carbon disulphide, ether, and any inflammable hydrocarbon or derivative thereof; and"

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
F. L. Usher.
Offg: Principal
&
Professor of Chemistry.

78 4004

From

The Director
Public Health Institute
Bangalore

To

The Secretary
Mysore Legislature Committee
Bangalore.

Dated 20 4 22

Despatched 20 4 22.

Received

General No. 1024/8 22/4

No.

Enclosure No.

Subject

With reference to your letter No 304 L.C. dated 9/4/22 forwarding a copy of the Mysore Petroleum bill with a request to examine the Schedule to the bill regarding the testing, and to suggest modifications if any, I have the honour to state, that no modifications are necessary beyond what has already been published in the pamphlet.

A payment of Rs 5/- may be charged for testing petroleum and Rs 10/- for examining any apparatus with the Model test apparatus

I have the honour to be
Sir
Your most obedient servant
G. M. Dammick
for Director

Letter dated 4223

Physics Labo
Central Coll
Bangalore
7th May 1922

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To
S. Narasimhaiyangar Esq M.A., B.L.
Secretary, General Dept.

LAND REVENUE BOARD
Surveyor's Office
17 MAY 1922
JUDICIAL

Jointly Engaged in Physics
Central Coll

With reference to your letter no G 4134-6 dated the 22nd Feb 1922, I have the honour to state that, in my opinion, it is not necessary to make any alterations in the printed account of the Petroleum test apparatus and the directions for preparing and using it.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant
B Venkatesachar

G. R. S. VI.—S-III/9]

DRAFT.

SUBJECT.....

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Section.
File No.
Serial No.

No. L. C. 108

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT,
( )
, *the*.....*191*

Date of issue.....30. 8. 22

Signed by.....H. C. D. G.

NOTIFICATION.

Under Rule 40 of the Rules for the conduct of business of the Mysore Legislative Council, the following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to Control and regulate the importation possession transport etc. petroleum & other substances is published for general information ~~with the Bill as amended by them~~.

By Order,

Secretary, *Mysore Legislative Council.*

To

The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette* for publication in Part III of the Gazette in English and Kannada and for supplying .....100.....spare copies in English and.....50.....copies in Kannada to this office. Proof should be sent to this office for approval before publication.

23.8.22

Leg. 5-2-16-7 (2)

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NOTIFICATION.

No. 108—*L. C., dated* 30*th August* 1922.

Under Rule 40 of the Rules for the conduct of business of the Mysore Legislative Council, the following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to control and regulate the importation, possession and transport of petroleum and other substances, is published for general information.

By Order,
C. ABDUL GHANI,
Secretary, Mysore Legislative Council.

Select Committee Report.

We, the undersigned members of the Select Committee to which the Petroleum Bill was referred, have considered the Bill and have now the honor to submit this, our report:—

Section 2.—The Professor of Chemistry, Central College, Bangalore, was consulted as regards the substances which might be brought under the definition of "Petroleum" and whether any modification of Section 2 was necessary. On his suggestion, we agree that after the word "benzoline" in sub-clause (i) of clause (*a*) Section 2, the words "Ligroin, petroleum ether," may be inserted.

We also recommend that the word "and" at the end of sub-clause (ii) of clause (*a*) of Section 2 may be deleted and the following new sub-clause (iii) be inserted, the present sub-clause (iii) being renumbered as sub-clause (iv).

"(iii) carbon disulphide, ether, and any inflammable hydro-carbon or derivative thereof; and".

Section 4.—We consider that sub-section (3) of Section 4 is unnecessary as the provisions of the General Clauses Regulation apply to all Regulations and therefore may be omitted.

Sections 5 and 6.—We consider that it is unnecessary to have two separate provisions for the transport or storage of dangerous petroleum of 40 gallons and less and of more than 40 gallons. We therefore recommend that the word "forty" in Section 5 (i) be changed into "twenty" and that Section 6 be deleted.

Section 8.—We consider that it is necessary to provide in the rules for the grant of licenses for importation of petroleum into the State. We therefore recommend that the word "import" be inserted between the words "to" and "possess" in clause (*a*) of sub-section (2) of Section 8. We also consider that the rule-making power must contain provision for prosecutions. We recommend that a new clause (*s*) be added to sub-section (2) of Section 8 as follows:—

"(*s*) provide for prosecutions for any act done in violation of the provisions of this Regulation or of any rule made thereunder".

Section 9.—As there is provision in British India for the testing of petroleum and issue of a certificate at the port of landing, we consider it unnecessary to issue another certificate here in such cases. We therefore recommend that at the end of sub-section (1) of Section 9, the following words shall be added:—

"or unless such a certificate given by a proper authority at the port of landing is produced in respect of the petroleum".

Section 16.—We consider it desirable that discretion should be given to the convicting Magistrate to confiscate the whole or any part of the petroleum imported, transported or kept. We therefore recommend that between the words "whole" and "of" in clause (*b*) of Section 16, the words "or any part" be inserted.

Section 21.—As Section 6 has been proposed to be deleted, the figure '6' in sub-section (1) of Section 21 may be deleted and the figure '10' in the same sub-section be changed into the figure '9'.

The University Professors of Chemistry and Physics and the Chemical Examiner to Government, were consulted as regards the suitability of the schedule. They are all of opinion that it requires no modification.

Mr. Forbes, Chief Electrical Engineer, was invited to be present at our meeting and we have had the benefit of his advice in our deliberations.

As the alterations made in the Bill are not many, we consider it unnecessary to republish the Bill.

P. RAGHAVENDRA RAO.
S. CADAMBI.
K. SHANKARANARAYANA RAO.
H. VENKATARAMAIYA.
M. ANANTHIAH SETTY.
B. ABDUR RAHMON.

Mr. K. Matthan was unable to attend the meeting.

G. R. S. VI.—s-III/14]

DRAFT.

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SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT,

( )

, *the*.....*191* .

Date of issue.....26/1/23.....

Signed by.....

May this be—

(i) Printed?

(ii) Treated as a standing order?

(iii) Published in the "Gazette" English part?

(iv) Translated?

(v) Placed at the disposal of the Press?

(vi) Published in the "Gazette" Kannada part?

Section. Legs
File No. 52-16
Serial No. 8

Proceedings of the Government of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore.

Order No. 6075 Leg 1

Ordered that the accompanying Regulation to provide for the regulation control and regulate the and importation etc. of petroleum and other substances which received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja, on the eighth day of January, 1923, be published as Regulation No. I of 1923, in the *Mysore Gazette* for general information.

By order,

Secretary to Government.

To

The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette*, for publication in Part III of the Gazette, in English and Kannada and for supply of .....spare copies in English, and .....spare copies in Kannada as per S. O ~~to this office, and.....spare copies in English and.....spare copies in Kannada to the Curator, Government Central Book Depot, Bangalore.~~ Proofs should be sent to this office for approval before publication.

copy to Translation Section

11/1/23

11/1

Regulation I of 1923.

A Regulation

BILL TO CONTROL AND REGULATE THE IMPORTATION, POSSESSION AND TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM AND OTHER SUBSTANCES.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1. *L. C., dated 5th July* 1921.

Under Rule 31 of the Rules for the conduct of business of the Mysore Legislative Council, the accompanying Petroleum Bill is published for general information with the statement of objects and reasons.

By Order,

P. MAHADEVAYYA,
Secretary to Government,
Mysore Legislative Council.

THE MYSORE PETROLEUM BILL. Regulation

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Regulation I of 1923

(Received the assent of His Highness The Maharaja on the eighth day of January 1923)

A Regulation

~~Bill~~ to control and regulate the importation, possession and transport of petroleum and other substances.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the control and regulation of the importation, possession and transport of petroleum and other substances; His Highness the Maharaja is pleased to enact as follows:—

Preliminary.

Short title, commencement and extent.

1. (*1*) This Regulation may be called the Mysore Petroleum Regulation, 1922 and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

(*3*) Sections 1 to 3, and all the provisions of this Regulation in so far as they relate to dangerous petroleum and the importation of petroleum, extend to the whole of Mysore. The rest of this Regulation extends only to such areas as the Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, direct.

Definitions.

2. In this Regulation unless there is anything repugnent in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "petroleum" includes also—

(*i*) the liquids commonly known by the names of rock oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, paraffin oil, mineral oil, kerosene, petroline, gasoline, benzoline, ~~benzine and benzol~~; ligroin, petroleum ether,

(*ii*) any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance, or from any product of petroleum; and

(*iii*) carbon disulphide, ether and any inflammable hydro-carbon or derivative thereof; and

(*iv*) any liquid or viscous mixture having in its composition any of the liquids aforesaid;

but it does not include any oil ordinarily used for lubricating purposes and having its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer;

(*b*) "dangerous petroleum" means petroleum having its flashing point below seventy-six degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer:

Provided that, when all or any of the petroleum in the possession of a dealer, is declared by the dealer, to be of one uniform quality, the petroleum shall not be deemed to be dangerous, if the sam-

ples selected from the petroleum have their flashing points, on an average, at or above seventy-three degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and if no one of these samples has its flashing point below seventy degrees of that thermometer:

(*c*) to "import" means to bring into Mysore from outside the State.

(*d*) to "transport" means to remove within Mysore from one place to another.

(*e*) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Regulation.

Matters supplemental to definitions.

3. The "flashing point" of petroleum means the lowest temperature at which the petroleum yields a vapour which will furnish a momentary flash or flame when tested in accordance with the directions in the schedule with an apparatus which has been stamped and certified as provided by this Regulation, within a period of five years immediately preceding the date on which the apparatus is used for the testing, and after the corrections (if any) which the certificate declares are to be applied to the results of the testing, have been made.

Power to vary tests and prescribe new tests.

4. (*1*) The Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, alter or add to the schedule by laying down new or varied tests and directions for preparing and using them; and, after the issue of any such notification as aforesaid, the reference in section 3, to the schedule shall be construed as referring to the said schedule as so altered or added to for the time being.

(*2*) The Government may, in like manner, lay down special tests and issue special instructions in respect of the testing of any substance other than petroleum to which the whole or any portion of this Regulation may be applied in exercise of the power conferred by section 21, and for which the tests in the first schedule are unsuitable.

(*3*) The provisions of section 23 of the General Clauses Regulation, 1899, shall apply to notifications under this section as if they were rules or orders required to be made after previous publication.

Dangerous Petroleum.

Dangerous petroleum in quantities exceeding forty gallons.

5. (*1*) No quantity of dangerous petroleum exceeding forty gallons shall be imported or transported or kept by any one person or on the same premises, except under, and in accordance with the conditions (if any) of, a license from the Government.

(*2*) Every application for such a license shall be in writing in the prescribed form, and shall contain the prescribed particulars.

6. No quantity of dangerous petroleum equal to, or less than, forty gallons shall be kept or transported without a license. Dangerous petroleum in quantities not exceeding forty gallons.

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply in any case where the quantity of the petroleum kept by any one person or on the same premises, or transported, does not exceed three gallons, and the petroleum is placed in separate glass, stoneware or metal vessels, each of which contains not more than a pint and is securely stopped.

7. Dangerous petroleum— Vessels containing dangerous petroleum to be labelled.

(*a*) which is imported and is kept at any place after seven days from the date of its importation, or

(*b*) which is transported, or

(*c*) which is sold or exposed for sale,

shall be contained in vessels having attached thereto labels in conspicuous characters stating the description of the petroleum, with the addition of the words "highly inflammable" and with the addition,—

(*d*) in the case of a vessel kept, of the name and address of the consignee or owner;

(*e*) in the case of a vessel transported, of the name and address of the sender; and,

(*f*) in the case of a vessel sold or exposed for sale, of the name and address of the vendor

Petroleum Generally.

8. (*1*) The Government may make rules to carry out the purposes and objects of this Regulation. Power for Government to make rules.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may:—

(*a*) provide for the granting of licenses to import, possess or transport petroleum within Mysore in cases in which such licenses are by law required;

(*b*) determine the places at which, and the conditions on and subject to which petroleum may be stored;

(*c*) provide for the selection by an officer appointed by the Government in this behalf, and for the delivery to him, after petroleum has been imported, of samples of all petroleum imported;

(*d*) provide, in the case of each consignment which is stated to be of one uniform quality, for the number of samples to be selected, and for the averaging of the results of the testing of those samples;

(*e*) provide, where the results of the testing of the samples raise a doubt as to the uniformity of the

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→(s) provide for prosecutions for an act done in violation of the provisions of this Regulation or of any rule made thereunder. 6

quality of the petroleum in any such consignment, for the division of the consignment into lots, and for the selection and testing of samples of each lot, and for the treatment of the lot in accordance with the results of the testing of those samples;

(*t*) fix fees for the sampling and testing of petroleum;

(*g*) fix fees for the storage of petroleum unless any local authority is empowered in that behalf;

(*h*) define, with respect to any petroleum produced within the State, the limits of the places in which such petroleum is to be refined;

(*i*) provide for the testing at or near those places of petroleum so produced;

(*j*) prevent the removal from those limits otherwise than under the provisions of this Regulation applicable to dangerous petroleum, of petroleum so produced which has not satisfied the prescribed test;

(*k*) prescribe the authority by which licenses to possess or to transport petroleum may be granted;

(*l*) fix the fee to be charged for any such license;

(*m*) limit the quantity of petroleum to be covered by any such license;

(*n*) prescribe the conditions which may be inserted in any such license;

(*o*) limit the time during which any such license is to continue in force;

(*p*) provide for the renewal of any such license;

(*q*) provide for the nature and situation of the premises in respect of which licenses to possess petroleum may be granted, the inspection of premises so licensed and the testing of petroleum found thereon; and

(*r*) prescribe the manner in which the petroleum covered by a license to transport is to be packed, the mode and time of its transit, the route by which it is to be taken and its stoppage and inspection during transit; and

Procedure after petroleum has been stored.

9. (*1*) Petroleum imported in accordance with rules made under section 8, sub-section (*2*) shall not be removed from the places at which it is stored until the samples selected therefrom in accordance with those rules have been tested by an officer appointed by the Government in this behalf and the officer has given a certificate that the petroleum is not dangerous petroleum, or unless such a certificate given by a proper authority at the port of landing is produced in respect of the petroleum.

(2) If the officer, after testing the samples, refuses to give the certificate in respect of any petroleum, the Government may permit the consignee, within a time to be fixed by the Government in this behalf,—

(a) to rectify the petroleum,

(b) to apply for a license to import the petroleum as dangerous petroleum, or

(c) to re-export the petroleum.

(3) If the consignee does not, within the time fixed under sub-section (2), avail himself of the permission granted under that sub-section, the petroleum may be disposed of as the Government may direct.

(4) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this section, the Government, in its discretion, may, where the officer has refused the certificate, direct that the petroleum be re-tested by another officer appointed by it in this behalf, and may, if that officer advises that the petroleum is not dangerous petroleum, authorise its removal from the places at which it is stored.

Possession and transport of petroleum.

10. No quantity of petroleum exceeding five hundred gallons shall be kept by any one person or on the same premises, or shall be transported, except under, and in accordance with the conditions of, a license granted under this Regulation

Provided that the Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, exempt from the operation of this section petroleum when transported in such particular manner and under such particular conditions as may be set forth in the notification.

Power to inspect and require dealer to sell samples.

11. Any officer specially authorised in this behalf by the Government may require any dealer in petroleum to show him any place and any of the vessels in which any petroleum in his possession is stored or contained, to give him such assistance as he may require for examining the same and to deliver to him samples of the petroleum on payment of the value of the samples.

Notice to be given when officer proposes to test samples.

12. When any such officer has, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 11, or by purchase, obtained a sample of petroleum in the possession of a dealer, he may give notice in writing to the dealer informing him that he is about to test the sample, or cause it to be tested, at a time and place to be fixed in the notice, and that the dealer or his agent may be present at the testing.

Certificate as to result of testing.

13. On any such testing, if it appears to the officer or other person so testing that the petroleum from which the sample has been taken, is or is not dangerous petroleum, the officer or other person may certify the fact; and the certificate so given shall be receivable as evidence in any proceedings which

may be taken under this Regulation against the dealer in whos possession the petroleum was found, and shall, until the contrary is proved, be the proof of the fact stated therein and a certified copy of the certificate shall be given free of charge to the dealer at his request.

Penalties.

Penlty for illegal importation, possession or transport of petroleum, or for refusal to comply with section 11.

14. Whoever,—

(*a*) in contravention of this Regulation or of any of the rules thereunder, imports, possesses or transports any petroleum; or

(*b*) otherwise contravenes any such rules as aforesaid; or

(*c*) breaks any condition contained in a license granted under this Regulation; or,

(*d*) being a dealer in petroleum, refuses or neglects to show to any officer authorized under section 11 any place or any of the vessels in which petroleum in his possession is stored or contained, or to give him such assistance as he may require for examining the same, or to give him samples of the petroleum on payment of the value of the samples;

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Penalty for contravention of section 7.

15. Whoever keeps, sells or exposes for sale dangerous petroleum in vessels not labelled as prescribed by section 7 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Confiscation of petroleum.

16. In any case in which an offence under section 14, clause (*a*), clause (*b*), or clause (*c*), or section 15 has been committed, the convicting Magistrate may direct that—

(a) the petroleum in respect of which the offence has been committed, or

(*b*) where the offender is importing or transporting, or is in possession of, any petroleum exceeeing the quantity (if any) which he is permitted to import, transport or possess, as the case may be, the whole of the petroleum which he is importing or transporting or is in possession of,

shall, together with the tins or other vessels in which it is contained, be confiscated.

Jurisdiction.

17. The criminal jurisdiction under this Regulation shall be exercised by a Magistrate of the first class or where specially empowered by the Government to try cases under this Regulation, a Magistrate of the second class.

Test-apparatus.

Model test-apparatus.

18. A model of the apparatus for testing petroleum under this Regulation shall be deposited in the office of the Chemical Examiner to Government, Bangalore, and be marked with the words "Model test-apparatus."

Verification of test-apparatus.

19. (*1*) The Chemical Examiner shall, on payment of the prescribed fee (if any), compare with the said model test-apparatus and verify every apparatus for testing petroleum which is submitted to him for the purpose.

(*2*) If any apparatus for testing petroleum, when compared and verified as provided by sub-section (*1*) is found correct or correct subject to certain corrections to be applied to the results of the tests, the Chemical Examiner shall stamp the same with a special number and with the date of the verification, and shall further give a certificate in writing under his hand, in the prescribed form, to the effect that on the date aforesaid the apparatus was compared and verified by him and found to be correct, or correct subject to certain specified corrections to be applied to the results of the tests.

(3) A certificate granted under this section shall, until the contrary is proved, be proof of the matters stated therein.

(4) The Chemical Examiner shall keep a register, in the prescribed form, of all certificates granted under this section.

(5) Subject to the payment of the prescribed fees (if any), the said model test-apparatus shall be at all reasonable times open to inspection by any person desiring to inspect it.

Miscellaneous.

Power to exempt petroleum from operation of Regulation.

20. The Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, exempt from the operation of all or any provisions of this Regulation or of all or any of the rules made under this Regulation any petroleum which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and twenty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is imported in quantity not exceeding that specified in the notification.

Power to apply Regulation to other substances.

21. (1) The Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, apply the whole or any portion of this Regulation to any substance, other than petroleum, and may by the notification fix, in substitution for the quantities of petroleum fixed by sections 5, 6 and 10 the quantities of the substance to which those sections shall apply.

(2) When the whole or any portion of this Regulation has been applied as aforesaid to any substance other than petroleum, the provisions so applied shall be construed with all necessary modifications and shall have effect as if such other substance had been included in the definition of petroleum.

Power to limit operation of enactments relating to possession or transport of petroleum in municipalities.

22. The Government may, by notification in the official Gazette limit, in any manner it deems fit, the operation of any enactment for the time being in force relating to local authorities, in any local area or to any particular local authority and the exercise of any power conferred by any such enactment, in so far as the enactment relates to the possession or transport of petroleum.

Previous publi ation, etc., of rules.

23. (1) Every power to make rules conferred by this Regulation is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication in such manner as the Government may, by notification in the official Gazette direct.

(2) All rules made by the Government shall be published in the official Gazette, and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted by this Regulation.

SCHEDULE.

TESTING.

(*See section 3*).

I.—Nature of the Test-apparatus.

The apparatus consists of the following parts:

(1) the oil-cup;

(2) the cover, with slide, test-lamp, and clock work arrangement for opening and closing the holes in the cover and for dipping the test flame;

(3) the water-bath or heating vessel;

(4) the tripod stand with jacket and spirit-lamp for heating the water-bath;

(5) the thermometer for indicating the temparature of of the oil in the oil-cup;

(6) the thermometer for indicating the temparature of the water in the water-bath;

(7) the thermometer for indicating the temparature of the oil before it is poured into the oil-cup;

(8) the dropping bottle or *pipette* for replenishing the test lamp; and

(9) a barometer standardised at the Meteorological Office of the State or at any other place appointed by the Government.

The oil-cup is cylindrical flat-bottomed vessel made of gun-metal or brass, and tinned or silvered inside. A gauge is fixed to the inside of the cup to regulate the height to which it is to be filled with the sample under examination.

The cup is provided with a close-fitting overlapping cover, which carries the thermometer, the test-lamp and the adjuncts thereto. The test-lamp is suspended upon two supports by

means of trunnions, which allow it to be easily inclined to a particular angle and restored to its original position. The socket in the cover, which is to hold a round bulb thermometer for indicating the temperature of the oil during the testing operation, is so adjusted that the bulb of the latter is always inserted in a definite position below the surface of the liquid.

The cover is provided with three holes, one in the centre and two smaller ones close to the sides. These are closed and opened by means of a pivoted slide. When the slide is moved so as to uncover the holes, the suspended lamp is caught by a projection fixed on the slide, and tilted in such a way as to bring the end of spout just below the surface of the lid. As the slide moves back so as to cover the holes, the lamp returns to its original position. Upon the cover, in front of and in a line with the nozzle of the lamp, is fixed a white bead, the diameter of which represents the size of the test-flame to be used.

The water-bath or heating vessel is so constructed that, when the oil-cup is placed in position in it, an air-space or air-chamber intervenes between the two: consequently, in applying the test under ordinary circumstances, the heat is transmitted gradually to the oil from the hot water through the air space. The water-bath is fitted with a socket for receiving a long bulb thermometer, to indicate the temperature of the water. It is also provided with a funnel, an overflow-pipe and two handles.

The water-bath rests upon a tripod stand, which is fitted with a copper cylinder or jacket, so that the bath is surrounded by an enclosed air-space, which retains and regulates the heat. One of the legs of the stand serves as a support for a spirit-lamp, which is attached to it by a small swing bracket.

The clock work arrangement, by which during the operation of testing the slide is withdrawn, and the test-flame dipped into the cup and raised again as the slide is replaced, is provided with a ratchet key for setting it in action for each test, and with trigger for starting it each time that the test-flame is applied.

II.—Directions for drawing the sample and preparing it for testing.

1. Drawing the sample.—In all casess the testing officer or some person duly authorized by him shall personally superintend the drawing of the sample from an original unopened tin or other vessel.

An opening sufficiently large to admit of the oil being rapidly poured or syphoned from the tin or other vessel shall be made.

Two bottles, each of the capacity of about forty fluid ounces, are to be filled with the oil. One of these, the contents of

which are intended to be preserved for reference in case of need, is to be carefully corked, the cork being well driven home, cut off level with the neck, and melted sealing-wax worked into it. The other bottle may be either stoppered or corked.

2. *Preparing the sample for testing.*—About ten fluid ounces of the oil, sufficient for three tests, are transferred from the bottle into which the sample has been drawn to a pint-flask or bottle, which is to be immersed in water artificially cooled until a thermometer, introduced into the oil, indicates a temperature not exceeding 50° Fahrenheit.

3. *Samples of certain mixtures.*—Samples of liquid, and viscous and sedimentary, petroleum mixtures shall be prepared for testing in the manner prescribed by the two foregoing directions.

III.—Directions for preparing and using the Test-apparatus.

1. *Preparing the water-bath.*—The water-bath is filled by pouring water into the funnel until it begins to flow out at the overflow-pipe. The temperature of the water at the commencement of each test, as indicated by the long bulb thermometer, is to be 130° Fahrenheit, and this is attained in the first instance by mixing hot and cold water, either in the bath or in a vessel from which the bath is filled, until the thermometer which is provided for testing the temperature of the water gives the proper indication; or the water is heated by means of the spirit-lamp (which is attached to the stand of the apparatus) until the required temperature is indicated.

2. *Preparing the test-lamp.*—The test-lamp is fitted with a piece of cylindrical wick of such thickness that it fills the wick-holder, but may readily be moved to and fro for the purpose of adjusting the size of the flame. In the body of the lamp, upon the wick, which is coiled within it, is placed a small tuft of cotton wool, moistened with petroleum, any oil not absorbed by the wool being removed. When the lamp has been lighted the wick is adjusted by means of a pair of forceps until the flame is of the size of the bead fixed on the cover of the oil-cup; should a particular test occupy so long a time that the flame begins to get smaller, through the supply of oil in the lamp becoming exhausted, three or four drops of petroleum are allowed to fall upon the tuft of wool in the lamp from the dropping bottle or *pipette* provided for the purpose. This can be safely done without interrupting the test.

3. *Filling the oil-cup.*—The oil-cup having been previously cooled, by placing it bottom downwards in water at a temperature not exceeding 50° Fahrenheit, is to be rapidly wiped dry, placed on a level surface in a good light, and the oil to be tested is poured in very slowly, without splashing, until its surface is level with the point of the gauge which is fixed in the cup. The round bulb thermometer is inserted into the lid of the cup, care

being taken that the projecting rim of the collar touches the edge of the socket; the test-lamp, prepared as already described, is placed in position, and the cover is then put on to the cup and pressed down so that its edge rests on the rim of the cup.

4. Application of the test.--The water-bath, with its thermometer in position, is placed in some locality where it is not exposed to currents of air, and where the light is sufficiently subdued to admit of the size of the entire test-flame being compared with that of the bead on the cover. The cup is carefully lifted without shaking it, and placed in the bath, the test-lamp is lighted, and the clockwork wound up by turning the key. The thermometer in the oil-cup is now watched, and, when the temperature has reached 56° Fohrenheit, the clockwork is set in motion by pressing the tigger.

If flash takes place, the clockwork is at once rewound and the tigger pressed at 57° Fahrenheit, and so on, at every degree rise of temperature, until the flash occurs, or until a temperature of 95° Fahrenheit has been reached.

If the flash takes place at any temperature below 77° Fahrenheit, the temperature at which it occurs is to be recorded. Two fresh portions of the sample are then to be successively tested in a similar manner and the results recorded. If no greater difference than 2° Fahrenheit exists between any two of the three recorded results, and if in no instance the flash has taken place within eight degrees of the temperature at which the testing is commenced, each result is to be corrected for atmospheric pressure as hereafter described, and the average of the three corrected results in the flashing point of the sample. In the event of there being a greater difference than 2° Fahrenheit between any two of the results, while in no instance has the flash taken place within eight degrees of the temperature at which the testing was commenced, the series of tests is to be rejected, and a fresh series of three similary obtained, and so on, until a sufficiently concordant series is furnished, when the results are to be corrected and the average taken in the manner already described.

If, however a flash has occurred at or below 64° when the test is applied in the manner above described, the next testing shall be commenced ten degrees lower than the temperature at which the flash had been previously obtained (that is to say, at 54° or thereunder), and this procedure shall be continued until the results of three consecutive tests do not show a greater difference than 2° and until a flash has not occurred in any of the three tests within eight degrees of the temperature at which the testing is commenced: Provided always that, if at the commencement of the series of tests a flash has occurred on the first application of the test flame at 56°, and if a flash has also occurred on the first application of the flame in each of three successive tests in which, thereupon, the test-flame is first

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applied at 46° as above directed, the testing officer shall certify that the petroleum has a flashing point below 47°, and the sample shall be reported dangerous.

If a temperature of 76° Fahrenheit has been reached without a flash occurring, the application of the test-flame is to be continued at every degree rise of temperature until a temperature of 95° Fahrenheit has been reached. If no flash has occurred up to this point, and if the petroleum is declared to be imported subject to the provisions of the Regulation, the tests shall not be continued, and the testing officer shall certify that the petroleum has a flashing point over 95° and is not dangerous. But, if the petroleum is oil ordinarily used for lubricating purposes and is declared to have its flashing point at or above 200° or is oil to which a notification of the Government exempting it from the operation of the Regulation will be applicable in the event of the flashing point being found to be at or above 120°, the test shall be continued as follows:—The oil-cup is to be removed from the water-bath, and the temperature of the water in the water-bath is to be reduced to 95° Fahrenheit by pouring cold water into the funnel (the hot water escaping by the over-flow-pipe). The air-chamber is then to be filled to a depth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches with water at a temperature of about 95° Fahrenheit, the oil-cup is to be replaced in the water-bath and the spirit-lamp attached to the water-bath is to be lighted and placed underneath. The test-flamed is then to be again applied, from 96° Fahrenheit, at every degree rise of temperature as indicated by the thermometer in the oil-cup until a flash takes place or until a temperature of 200° Fahrenheit, or 120° Fahrenheit, as the case may be, has been reached. If during this operation the test-flame appears to diminish in size, the lamp is to be replenished in the manner prescribed at 2 without interrupting the test.

If a flash occurs at any temperature between 76° and 200° Fahrenheit the temperature at which it occurs, submit to correction for atmospheric pressure, is the flashing point of the sample.

In repeating a test a fresh sample of oil must always be used the tested sample being thrown away, and the cup must be wiped dry from any adhering oil and cooled, as already described, before receiving the fresh sample.

5. *Correction for atmospheric pressure.*—As the flashing point of an oil is influenced by changes in atmospheric pressure to an average extent of 1·6° Fahrenheit for every inch of the barometer, a correction of the observed flashing point may become necessary. The height of the barometer must therefore be determined at the time of making the test for the flashing point. The true height of the barometer for the purpose of the test shall be considered to be the height of the column of mercury measured at 32° Fahrenheit, which is supported by the air pres-

sure at the time of the experiment; that is the actual height of the barometer at the time of observation duly corrected for any error of the instrument and for its temperature if necessary. For the purpose of applying the correction to the flashing point of the oil obtained by the test, a table is appended to this schedule giving the flashing points of oils ranging from 65° to 80° Fahrenheit, under pressure ranging from 27 to 31 inches of mercury.

The table is used in the following manner:—

Example.—An oil has given a flashing point of 71°, the barometer being at 28·6 inches; take the nearest number to 71° in the vertical column headed 28·6. This number is 70·8. Substitute for this the number in the same horizontal line in the column headed 30 (the normal height of the barometer). The substituted number, that is, the true flashing point of the oil, is 73°.

Directions for testing petroleum mixtures.

6. *Liquid mixtures.*—Where the petroleum mixture is wholly liquid, flows quite freely, and does not contain any sediment or thickening ingredient, such mixture is tested in the same manner as ordinary petroleum.

7. *Viscous and sedimentary mixtures.*—Where the petroleum mixture contains an undissolved sediment, as in the case of some metal polishes, which can be separated by filtration or by settlement and decantation, the sediment may be so separated and the decanted liquid may be tested in the same manner as ordinary petroleum.

In carrying out such separation, care must be taken to minimise the evaporation of the petroleum. The separation of the sediment must not be effected by distillation.

Where the petroleum mixture is such that sediment cannot be separated by the aforementioned means, or where it is of a viscous nature as in the case of India-rubber solution, quick drying paints, etc., such mixture shall be tested in a modified apparatus, which differs from that prescribed in Part I only in the addition of a stirrer to equalize the temperature throughout the sample under test.

In carrying out the test of a viscous petroleum mixture, this stirrer shall be constantly revolved at a slow speed, except when applying the test flame, with the fingers, the direction of revolution being that of the hand of a clock.

With the exception of the use of the stirrer, the manner of carrying out the test shall be the same as in the case of ordinary petroleum.

The stirrer may be removed by grasping the spindle just above the blades with the finger and thumb, and unscrewing the upper sheath. The opening in the lid, through which the stirrer passes, may then be closed by a plug provided for the purpose.

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When this has been done, the apparatus shall be deemed to comply with the specification set forth in this schedule and may be used for testing ordinary petroleum.

A model of the aforementioned apparatus will be deposited in the office of the Chemical Examiner to Government Bangalore and the provisions of section 19 of the Petroleum Regulation, in regard to verification and stamping shall apply also to such apparatus as though it were the apparatus prescribed by the said Regulation.

For the purpose of carrying out such verification the stirrer shall be removed and the opening plugged as hereinbefore directed. The apparatus shall then be tested with ordinary petroleum. The stirrer shall be verified by comparison of measurements.

IV.—Directions for determining the flashing point of petroleum and petroleum mixtures which are not fluid at ordinary temperatures but liquefy when heated in a water-bath, or which are liquid at ordindry temperatures but solidify on being cooled to 50° F.

1. Nature of the test-apparatus.—The instrument employed is the Abel-Pensky petroleum testing apparatus, fitted with an additional thermometer to indicate the temperature of the oil in close proximity to the walls of the cup. This thermometer has a cylindrical bulb, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in length and $\frac{3}{16}$ inch in diameter. It is scaled from 45° to 165° Fahrenheit, ten degrees on the scale occupying $\frac{3}{8}$ inch. The thermometer is held vertically in a socket attached to the cover of the oil-cup in such a position that the bulb is $\frac{1}{10}$ inch from the side of the cup

(The thermometer can be removed and the orifice which is provided for it closed by means of an india-rubber plug, if the apparatus is required for testing petroleum in the ordinary way.

2. Directions for preparing the sample for testing.—About ten fluid ounces of the oil are placed in a pint-flask, the mouth of which is then closed with an india-rubber stopper and the sample is liquefied by placing the flask in a water-bath, the temperature of which is only raised sufficiently high to liquefy the oil.

3. Directions for preparing and using the test-apparatus.—The water-bath and test-lamp are to be prepared in the manner prescribed in Part III of this Schedule. The oil-cup is to be filled with the liquefied oil, and the cover (into which both thermometers are to be previously inserted) placed on it, care being taken that the bulb of the additional thermometer is not brought into contact with the bracket-gauge fixed inside the cup. The oil-cup is then to be placed in a refrigerator, or plunged up to the projecting collar in water maintained at sufficiently low temperature, until both thermometers indicate the temperature at

which the testing of petroleum is directed in Part III of this Schedule to be commenced. The oil-cup is then to be removed, wiped dry and placed in the water-bath, and the testing effected in the manner prescribed in Part III of this Schedule, the temperature indicated by the additional (vertical) thermometer alone being noted, and the average of three determinations, duly corrected for atmospheric pressure, being recorded as the flashing point of the sample, provided that no greater difference than 4° Fahrenheit exists between any two of such results.

Table for correction of Flashing Points indicated by the test for Variations in Barometric Pressure on either side of Thirty Inches.

Barometer in Inches.

27	27·2	27·4	27·6	27·8	28	28·2	28·4	28·6	28·8	29	29·2	29·4	29·6	29·8	30	30·2	30·4	30·6	30·8	31
Flashing Point in Degrees Fahrenheit.																				
60·2	60·5	60·8	61·2	61·5	61·8	62·1	62·4	62·8	63·1	63·4	63·7	64	64·4	64·7	65	65·3	65·6	66	66·3	66·6
61·2	61·5	61·8	62·2	62·5	62·8	63·1	63·4	63·8	64·1	64·4	64·7	65	65·4	65·7	66	66·3	66·6	67	67·3	67·6
62·2	62·5	62·8	63·2	63·5	63·8	64·1	64·4	64·8	65·1	65·4	65·7	66	66·4	66·7	67	67·3	67·6	68	68·3	68·6
63·2	63·5	63·8	64·2	64·5	64·8	65·1	65·4	65·8	66·1	66·4	66·7	67	67·4	67·7	68	68·3	68·6	69	69·3	69·6
64·2	64·5	64·8	65·2	65·5	65·8	66·1	66·4	66·8	67·1	67·4	67·7	68	68·4	68·7	69	69·3	69·6	70	70·3	70·6
65·2	65·5	65·8	66·2	66·5	66·8	67·1	67·4	67·8	68·1	68·4	68·7	69	69·4	69·7	70	70·3	70·6	71	71·3	71·6
66·2	66·5	66·8	67·2	67·5	67·8	68·1	68·4	68·8	69·1	69·4	69·7	70	70·4	70·7	71	71·3	71·6	72	72·3	72·6
67·2	67·5	67·8	68·2	68·5	68·8	69·1	69·4	69·8	70·1	70·4	70·7	71	71·4	71·7	72	72·3	72·6	73	73·3	73·6
68·2	68·5	68·8	69·2	69·5	69·8	70·1	70·4	70·8	71·1	71·4	71·7	72	72·4	72·7	73	73·3	73·6	74	74·3	74·6
69·2	69·5	69·8	70·2	70·5	70·8	71·1	71·4	71·8	72·1	72·4	72·7	73	73·4	73·7	74	74·3	74·6	75	75·3	75·6
70·2	70·5	70·8	71·2	71·5	71·8	72·1	72·4	72·8	73·1	73·4	73·7	74	74·4	74·7	75	75·3	75·6	76	76·3	76·6
71·2	71·5	71·8	72·2	72·5	72·8	73·1	73·4	73·8	74·1	74·4	74·7	75	75·4	75·7	76	76·3	76·6	77	77·3	77·6
72·2	72·5	72·8	73·2	73·5	73·8	74·1	74·4	74·8	75·1	75·4	75·7	76	76·4	76·7	77	77·3	77·6	78	78·3	78·6
73·2	73·5	73·8	74·2	74·5	74·8	75·1	75·4	75·8	76·1	76·4	76·7	77	77·4	77·7	78	78·3	78·6	79	79·3	79·6
74·2	74·5	74·8	75·2	75·5	75·8	76·1	76·4	76·8	77·1	77·4	77·7	78	78·4	78·7	79	79·3	79·6	80	80·3	80·6
75·2	75·5	75·8	76·2	76·5	76·8	77·1	77·4	77·8	78·1	78·4	78·7	79	79·4	79·7	80	80·3	80·6	81	81·3	81·6

STATEMENTS OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The use of petroleum and its products is rapidly increasing and the interests of public safety require that the import, possession and transport of the same should be permitted only under proper safeguards. The Mysore Explosives Regulation, II of 1888, being found inadequate for the purpose, it is proposed to enact a special Regulation for enforcing the necessary precautionary measures as in British India. The annexed Bill is accordingly prepared on the lines of the Indian Petroleum Act (VIII of 1899) with suitable alterations to adapt its provisions to the conditions of Mysore.